



Duc Tho and Henry Kissinger photographed in Paris, on April 25, after a Vietnam negotiating session.

Kissinger, Tho Share Nobel Peace Prize

OSLO, Oct. 16 (NYT)—Henry A. Kissinger, United States Secretary of State, and Le Duc Tho, one of the Communist leaders of North Vietnam, were awarded the 1973 Nobel Peace Prize today for having negotiated a cease-fire agreement in Vietnam.

The choice of the Nobel Peace Prize Committee, five members of the Norwegian Storting, came as a great surprise. The new Communist government in North Vietnam, which had been in power since 1960, was widely expected to be the recipient of the award.

Mr. Kissinger, chairman of the committee, said in reply to questions that he and Mr. Tho had been nominated by Prof. Jan Sannes, a member of the committee.

The committee's statement recognized that the cease-fire agreement was a "great step" towards peace in Vietnam. It said, however, that the whole world was still far from the "peace and tranquility" that the committee had hoped for.

Mr. Kissinger said that the committee had been "impressed" by the "courage and wisdom" of both men. He said that the committee had been "impressed" by the "courage and wisdom" of both men.

Now, the committee declared, "it is our hope that all parties to this conflict will feel moral responsibility for the fact that this agreement on cease-fire in Vietnam will lead to lasting peace for the war-stricken peoples of Indochina."

It is rare for Peace Prize candidates nominated by committee members to be acceptable to their colleagues. There is a formal record of the committee's voting, and Mrs. Lomax declined to say whether this year's choice was unanimous.

She confirmed that Mr. Kissinger had been nominated by others, but said Prof. Sannes was the only one who suggested that he should share the prize with Mr. Tho. After that, she said, agreement within the committee was not difficult.

Forty-seven candidates were nominated, among them President (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Britain and Iceland Differ on Outcome of Conference

LONDON, Oct. 16 (Reuters)—Britain and Iceland today expressed differing views on the outcome of talks aimed at finding a temporary solution to a long-standing dispute between the two NATO allies.

The British officials expressed optimism about the talks, saying the dispute had been "settled" and that the two countries had reached a "mutually acceptable" agreement.

However, Icelandic officials expressed skepticism, saying the talks had been "inconclusive" and that the dispute was still "far from resolved."

The dispute, which has lasted for decades, concerns the location of a fishing bank in the North Atlantic. Iceland claims that the bank is within its territorial waters, while Britain claims that it is within British waters.

The talks, which were held in Reykjavik, Iceland, last week, were the first in a series of negotiations between the two countries since 1960.

British officials said that the talks had been "productive" and that they had reached a "mutually acceptable" agreement. They said that the agreement would allow British fishing boats to fish in the bank for a period of five years.

Icelandic officials, however, said that the talks had been "inconclusive" and that the dispute was still "far from resolved." They said that they were "not satisfied" with the outcome of the talks and that they would continue to fight for their position.

6 Gulf States Raise Price Of Oil to Companies by 17%

KUWAIT, Wednesday, Oct. 17 (AP)—The six largest oil-producing countries in the Persian Gulf unilaterally raised the price of crude oil early today and thus dramatically altered this key economic sector.

They announced that henceforth the cost of crude oil to producing companies would not be a matter for negotiation but would be set by market prices which currently are skyrocketing. They said that effective yesterday the posted price would be increased 17 percent to \$3.65 from \$3.13 a barrel for the standard light Arabian crude.

The announcement in effect dismembered all current price agreements, which have been so hard fought over with the companies in recent years.

The 17 percent increase will bring prices in the Persian Gulf in line with those in North Africa and Venezuela, where transport differences are calculated.

The ministers of the six countries, whose together account for about 40 percent of oil production in the non-Communist world, took their action in direct response to what one minister

Nixon to Meet Arab Envoys on War; Israel Active on Both Sides of Canal

Egypt Confirms Raid On Suez's West Bank

PARIS, Oct. 16.—Israel said today that a "task force" of its troops had crossed the Suez Canal and has been operating behind Egyptian lines on the canal's west bank for the last 24 hours. Egypt later reported that the Israelis were on a "desperate raid" that three of seven tanks that infiltrated had been destroyed and the other four were being chased.

Cairo also reported today that a "vicious battle" was raging as its troops fought to block an Israeli attempt to smash through one of its salients on the canal's east bank. Israeli communiques made no reference to the reported thrust.

On the Syrian front, Damascus said that a fierce tank and artillery battle had broken out at dawn in the northern and central sectors and that Syrian armor was attacking Israeli positions. A Syrian communique tonight said that its forces had destroyed 80 Israeli tanks and other armored vehicles during the day and that fighting was still going on. But an Israeli communique tonight said that the Syrian attack had been repulsed, with a loss of 100 Syrian tanks and 10 jet aircraft and that the area had been quiet since the afternoon.

In Amman, the Jordanian radio said today that Jordanian troops in Syria took part in today's fighting. It quoted "our military correspondent on the Syrian front" as saying:

"Our forces took part in today's operations and repelled the enemy in several places. The first Jordanian martyr fell on the land of dear Syria in the early hours of this morning. He was from the 40th Brigade."

Israel has not claimed any major gains on the Syrian front in the last few days and there was speculation that it had shifted some forces to the Suez front. Foreign newsmen were not permitted to enter the Sinai Desert today. In previous days, Israelis had escorted them up to the rear lines, although not to the battlefield.

Amplifying earlier sketchy reports on the "task force," a senior Israeli military spokesman indicated tonight that the unit was on a hit-and-run raid rather than on a full-scale offensive.

Col. Yehuda Prihar told a briefing:

"It is rather a commando type of operation. I don't know how long the force will remain there."

He said the Israeli attackers already had been successful in destroying artillery and SAM anti-aircraft missile batteries behind Egyptian lines in the canal's central sector.

But the colonel declined to say how the task force crossed the waterway, how many men and types of military equipment were involved, and how deep they had penetrated after crossing the canal.

The Israeli national radio military commentator, Reserve Maj. Gen. Haim Herzog, warned the public not to "turn this news into one of great tidings... it is too early to make any conclusions."

He said that an Israeli overnight raid across the canal last week penetrated 24 miles and "caused not inconsiderable panic." But this time, he said, "I would not advise us to make far-reaching conclusions."

The Egyptian report on the "task force" said that the "raid" had taken place at 2:30 p.m. (1:30 GMT), coinciding with the Israeli contention that the operation had started about 24 hours earlier.

Cairo issued a special communique that said the Israelis infiltrated with seven tanks through the Bitter Lakes area—in the central part of the canal—"in an attempt to raid some of our positions west of the canal." It said Egyptian artillery destroyed three Israeli tanks and destroyed the rest. "Our forces are now pursuing the remaining tanks in order to wipe them out," the communique said.

The first report of the Israeli "task force" came in a speech by (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



Egyptian President Anwar Sadat delivering his address.

Sadat Denies Seeking to Annihilate Israel

CAIRO, Oct. 16 (NYT)—President Anwar Sadat today announced that Egypt had an Egyptian-built missile capable of reaching any part of Israel, but added that Egypt's only goal was the liberation of occupied Egyptian territory and not the annihilation of Israel.

He proposed a cease-fire coupled with immediate Israeli withdrawal to the lines existing before the 1967 June war and followed by an international peace conference at the United Nations.

He said he had given orders that the Suez Canal be reopened to international commercial traffic and said that preparations for the clearing of the canal had already begun.

First Direct Message

"We wish to tell the Israelis that we do not call for their annihilation as has been claimed," the Egyptian president said in what is believed to be the first direct public message addressed to Israel by an Arab head of state.

Mr. Sadat, wearing the uniform of a marshal of the armed forces, got a hero's welcome before he addressed the National Assembly and the Central Committee of the Arab Socialist Union, Egypt's only political party.

He was beaming with joy and pride as he acknowledged the applause, but his hour-long address was sober and free of boasting.

"We will not boast, but will remember [the last ten days] and one day we will tell our grandchildren about the bitterness of defeat, the joy of victory and the aspiration of victory."

U.S. Criticized

Mr. Sadat sharply criticized the United States for having decided to "lift planes, missiles and electronic equipment" to Israel.

He combined his criticism with an appeal to Americans to realize that their national interests lie in the entire Middle East, not just Israel.

Many Western diplomats said they had expected a far more violent attack on the United States. President Sadat, they said, appeared anxious to keep all doors open.

They added that his demands—liberation of occupied Egyptian territory and recognition for the basic rights of the Palestinians—were the same that he had been

U.S. Rushes In Arms, 500 Tons by Airlift

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (JHT)—As U.S. officials disclosed the magnitude of the American airlift of arms to Israel, the White House announced today that President Nixon will meet tomorrow with four Arab foreign ministers to discuss the Mideast fighting.

At the same time, the United States stepped up its airlift of military equipment to Israel and made it clear that although it does not intend to send any U.S. military forces into the Middle East it will firmly support Israel's weapons needs.

The Arab diplomats reportedly were carrying a message from Saudi Arabia's King Faisal, who has been under great pressure from other Arab leaders to cut off Mideast oil to the United States if Washington aids Israel.

However, a spokesman for one of the Arab delegations said that the ministers wanted only to discuss "the U.S. involvement in the war."

The envoys—from Saudi Arabia, Algeria, Morocco and Kuwait—seek to dissuade the Americans from aiding Israel.

President Nixon's meeting with the Arab envoys was announced by Deputy White House Press Secretary Gerald L. Warren, who said only that they had "asked to see the President to discuss the current situation in the Middle East."

The envoys include Foreign Ministers Abdelmajid Boudefleka, Algeria; Sahab al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah, Kuwait; Ahmed Talbi Benhima, Morocco; and Umar el-Saggar, of Saudi Arabia. They are in New York for the UN General Assembly session.

Announcement of the meeting came after Mr. Kissinger met for an hour with Mr. Nixon. The President, Mr. Warren told newsmen, has instructed Mr. Kissinger to remain in contact with all parties in the conflict and with the major powers.

In the meantime, U.S. officials said that about 30 big Air Force transport planes had brought about 500 tons of military equipment and ammunition to Israel since Sunday. They said this was about one-tenth of the arms carried in the six-day-old Soviet airlift to Syria and Egypt.

State Department officials said the United States does not intend to send American forces into the conflict, but will staunchly support Israel's arms needs.

The officials spoke after a reported comment by Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger at a White House dinner last night that if Moscow introduced Soviet troops, the United States would do likewise.

And President Nixon's domestic adviser, Melvin R. Laird, who had been defense secretary till last January, told reporters this morning that the Mideast situation was becoming one of confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Of Mr. Kissinger's reported remark, the State Department officials said it was "made informally at a social occasion" and added that the United States does not intend introducing American military personnel into the war. Rather, they said, the United States is seeking a way to end the fighting.

However, officials, who said they were speaking only in general terms because of the "delicate" diplomatic situation, said both Moscow's and Washington's military resupply of the Arab and Israeli respectively were going forward without a slowdown.

In another development, majority leader Mike Mansfield, D., MONT., called in the Senate for a summit meeting of the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain, France, West Germany and Japan to seek an end to the present Mideast war.

Sen. Mansfield, in a sentiment (Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

Mrs. Meir Sees Truce Delay Until Enemies Are 'Hit Hard'

JERUSALEM, Oct. 16.—Premier Golda Meir told the Knesset today that Egypt and Syria had not yet been hit hard enough to force them to accept a cease-fire, and she said she assumed that the Arab belligerents have Soviet advisers. She said that for the present Israel is "exempt" from considering a cease-fire.

"Here and there," Mrs. Meir said, "ridiculous statements have been made by Arab statesmen in favor of a cease-fire conditional on our withdrawal to the lines of June 4, 1967 [before the start of the six-day war]... The time for a cease-fire will come indeed when the enemy's strength has been broken."

"Up to now," the 75-year-old premier said, "Israel has received no [cease-fire] proposal from any side. Because of this, we are exempt from any discussion on this subject... Egypt and Syria have not been hit hard enough to want a cease-fire."

"I am convinced that when our enemies reach the brink of collapse, there will be no lack of friends proposing a cease-fire," Mrs. Meir said at a special session of the parliament.

"I have been asked repeatedly, 'When will it end?'" she said, "My answer is, when we manage to defeat the enemy. We will do everything to complete it in the shortest time."

But, she said, "we shall not accept a cease-fire agreement without an exchange of all prisoners." Israel has announced the capture of 414 Arabs and has said 30 of its men are missing.

The premier, who delayed the start of her 45-minute address so that she could listen to a speech by Egyptian President Anwar Sadat to his people, said that Israel "assumed" that the Soviet airlift to its Arab allies included advisers and experts on operational matters.

She said that the combined Arab forces fighting Israel had poured into the battle more than 800,000 troops, 4,810 tanks and 1,055 warplanes. She said that intelligence reports indicated that more Arab forces were preparing to come from other countries.

Declaring that the Russians had played a "sinister role" in the Middle East, she asserted that the Soviet Union had deliberately set out to prepare the Arab armies for an offensive war.

Mrs. Meir said that a 200-plane Russian airlift had carried mis-

U.S. Poll Finds 47% for Israel, 6% for Arabs

PRINCETON, N.J., Oct. 16 (AP)—A Gallup poll on the Middle East conflict indicates that 47 percent of all Americans support Israel and 6 percent favor the Arab cause.

Another 23 percent back neither side while 25 percent expressed no opinion, the poll showed.

The survey was begun Oct. 6, the day the war broke out, and was based on interviews with 1,500 adults in more than 300 sampling locations. Those interviewed were asked, "In this trouble, are your sympathies more with Israel or more with the Arab states?"

Sen. Mansfield, in a sentiment (Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

Soviet Frigate Seen Near Oslo

OSLO, Oct. 16 (Reuters)—A Soviet frigate today intruded into Norwegian territorial waters in the Oslo fjord, a spokesman for the Defense Ministry said.

Observers said the vessel was apparently watching NATO vessels leaving Oslo harbor after an official call here following NATO exercise Swift Move in the North Sea.

The Defense Ministry said the Soviet vessel was observed two nautical miles inside the four-mile limit in the mouth of the Oslo fjord. The Soviet frigate was returning to international waters together with the U.S. cruiser Newport News.



A U. S. Air Force C-5A cargo jet, world's biggest, arriving at an airfield somewhere in Israel yesterday.

For Vietnam Cease-Fire Accord

Kissinger and Tho Get Peace Prize

(Continued from Page 1)

ident Nixon and President Tito of Yugoslavia.

Alexander Solzhenitsyn, the Soviet author who won the Nobel Literature Prize in 1970, was put forward by Prof. Andrei Sakharov, another noted Soviet dissident, but the proposal came after nominations had closed on Feb. 1. Some observers thought this would be the year for Dom Helder Camara, archbishop of

Olinda and Recife, a noted Brazilian social reformer.

Mr. Kissinger, 50, is the 16th American named as a Nobel Peace Prize winner. He is the fifth secretary of state to be honored, but the first while still in office. Mr. Tho, who is 62, is the first North Vietnamese—indeed the first Asian—to receive the prize.

Except for one year when it went to Albert Lutuli, the black campaigner for civil rights in South Africa, the Nobel Peace Prize has always gone to North Americans and West Europeans.

Americans have dominated the Nobel Prizes, followed by Britain, Germany and France.

The prizes are awarded each year from the income of a trust fund established by Alfred Nobel, the Swedish scientist who made a fortune from the invention of dynamite. He died in 1896, leaving about \$4,250,000 (then worth perhaps six times as much in terms of today's buying power).

who have contributed most to the

good of mankind in the domain of physics, chemistry, physiology or medicine, literature and peace. A prize in economics was added in 1969.

Mr. Kissinger, then a special adviser to President Nixon, first met Mr. Tho, a member of the Politburo of North Vietnam's Workers' (Lao Dong) party, in Paris on Aug. 4, 1969. They held round after round of secret talks. Their last one in January, 1973, to nail down the cease-fire agreement, took 29 hours.

Removed Distrust

The citation said they had negotiated a cease-fire, despite the influence of strong political and military forces over which they had no control, by their ability to "remove distrust and create the necessary mutual respect."

There was no Nobel peace award last year, the committee having decided no individual or institution was worthy of it, as was done during the two world wars. With the prize money, worth about \$98,000 this year, go a gold medal and a diploma. It was unclear tonight whether last year's deferred prize money would be added to this year's or whether the sum would be shared.

The awards will be made to Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Tho at a ceremony at Oslo University on Dec. 10, the anniversary of Alfred Nobel's death. The other Nobel Prizes are made by Swedish bodies. The award for physiology or medicine was made by the Swedish academy last week.

Nixon's Congratulations

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (AP).—President Nixon today congratulated Mr. Kissinger for "his richly deserved selection as co-reipient of the Nobel Peace Prize."

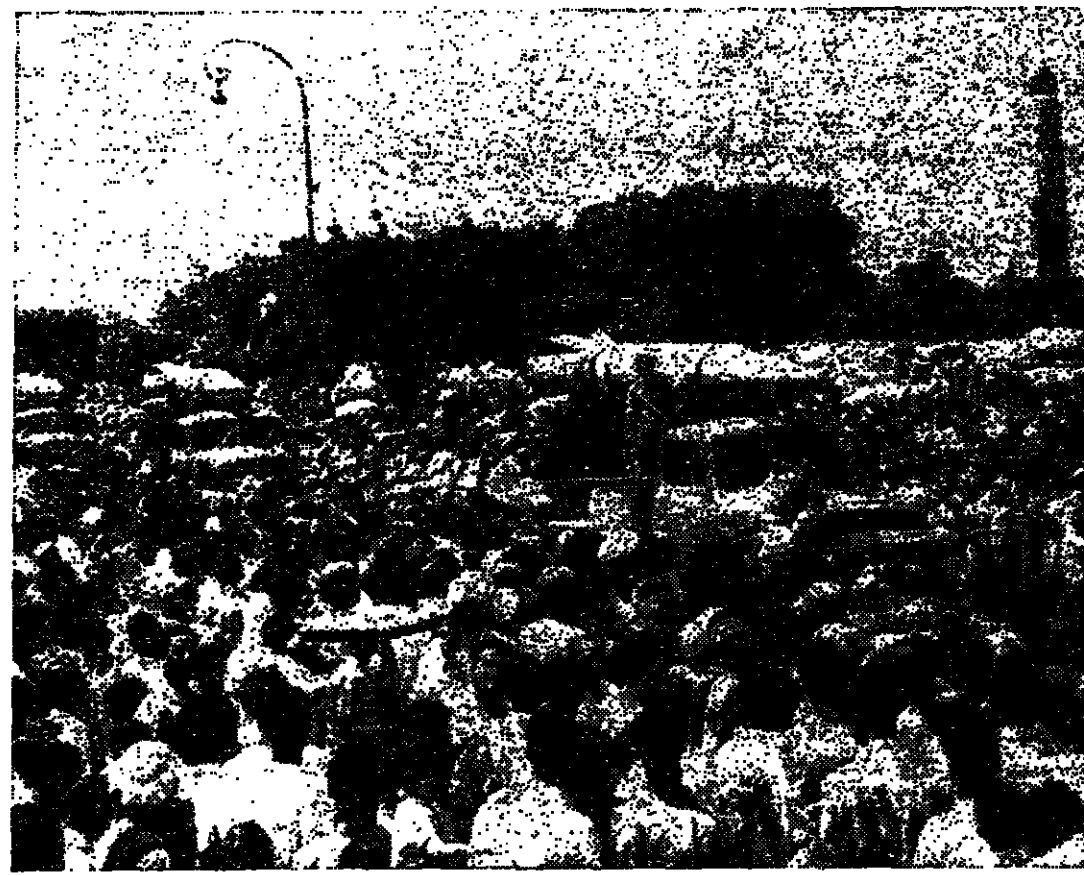
Mr. Nixon said he hoped the era of negotiations of the 1970s would be capped by a just and lasting peace in Southeast Asia, the Middle East and the world.

"By jointly citing Dr. Kissinger and Le Duc Tho," Mr. Nixon said, "the Nobel committee has also given deserved recognition to the art of negotiation, an art which Mr. Nixon said 'will be more essential than ever as we seek to build and maintain a structure of peace in the world.'"

"I'm very pleased," Mr. Kissinger told newsmen after learning of the award.

Speaking informally, Mr. Kissinger said, "Nothing that has happened to me in public has moved me more than this award, which represents a recognition of the central purpose of the President's foreign policy, which is the achievement of a lasting peace."

"I am grateful to the President for having given me this opportunity, and also for creating the conditions which made it possible to bring the negotiations on Vietnam to a successful conclusion."



EGYPTIAN ROCKET—Al Zafir missiles, being carried on trucks, shown in a huge military parade in Cairo on July 24, 1962, that marked the 10th anniversary of the Egyptian revolution, according to the United Press International photo service caption.

Says He Wants Only to Liberate Territory

Sadat Denies Seeking to Annihilate Israel

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and independence of Lebanon and Jordan respectively were in jeopardy.

Mr. Nixon's statement at first caused dismay among informed Egyptians last night. But there was no official comment. A high official said, "These are not days to speak of the cult."

Today, Mr. Sadat and his advisers had decided it was better not to reply directly to Mr. Nixon's statement, but to make it clear that it addressed itself to a situation that does not exist, foreign diplomats said.

Mr. Sadat's offer to attend a peace conference and his assertion that Egypt had no designs on Israel proper was the oblique Egyptian answer to the American President, Western European diplomats said.

Mr. Sadat's reference to the Egyptian-built missile Al Zafir as a total surprise and was received with thunderous applause from the audience. Zafir is both a noun and an adjective meaning victor and victorious.

West German experts working here in the early sixties were known to have been working on a missile of this type, but they were expelled in 1965 when Bonn established diplomatic relations with Israel.

It was reported at that time that they had completed a missile that could be launched but had not yet built a guidance system.

At the time, the missile was reported to have a range of 235 miles, a capability to carry a half-ton warhead and was propelled by liquid fuel.

Until Mr. Sadat's revelation today, it had been assumed by Western experts here that the Egyptians had not completed or even continued work on this guidance system.

Mr. Sadat's announcement indicated, on the contrary, that the work has been completed.

Western experts today said that this must have happened recently. Until less than a year ago, the Egyptians were pressing the Soviet Union for offensive weapons capable of striking at Israel and the general assumption was that in view of the Soviet refusal they had no such weapons.

Mr. Sadat's revelation of the existence of the Zafir was the only part of his speech that could be called menacing, European diplomats said. It came immediately after he said he wanted to tell the Israeli people that he was not out for their annihilation.

Mr. Sadat, of course, gave vent to all the Egyptian's immense pride in the feat of their army in crossing the canal. He called it a "miracle" that was completed in six hours.

He said the risk had been great and so was the "sacrifice," indicating that losses had been considerable.

"After a period of fear, Egypt

tians now know that they have a shield in their armed forces," he said.

He said the war was likely to be a big and long war and a war of attrition.

He concluded: "Between me and God, I know of the suffering of men in this way and of the blood being shed." He added that Egypt did not want war but "peace based on justice," that is, with its national territory freed from occupation.

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'Task Force' on West Bank

Israeli Units Fighting On 2 Sides of Canal

(Continued from Page 1)

Frederick Golda Meir before the Knesset. "At this very moment," she told the parliament, "Israeli forces are on the western bank of the canal."

Two hours later Tel Aviv issued a communiqué saying: "A task force has been operating in the Egyptian forces' rear line, west of the Suez Canal during the past 24 hours. Strikes made by the force include enemy artillery units and anti-aircraft missiles."

Egypt gained control over the east bank of the canal—although one Israeli stronghold reportedly still holds out—early in the 11-day-old war. Most of the reported 100,000-man Egyptian force on the east bank is concentrated into three main bridgeheads, from which they have been trying to break out along the three main roads in the Sinai Peninsula.

The Egyptian communiqué on the reported Israeli thrust on the east bank of the canal said: "The enemy massed a large force of armor at noon today, then launched a strong counter-attack, trying to advance through one of our bridgeheads."

"A vicious battle is raging with our forces using armor, infantry and mechanized units with air support to block and destroy the enemy penetration. The enemy has suffered heavy losses and the battle still is going on."

Earlier Cairo communiqués reported that Egyptian forces destroyed four Israeli missile boats, 34 planes and 31 tanks in air, ground and sea actions last night.

The Israeli losses were inflicted in three clashes at different points along the Mediterranean and Red Sea coastlines and in fighting on the central sector of the Sinai front, said the communiqué.

"The Egyptian Navy launched two successful operations in the Mediterranean and Red Seas" last night, the communiqué said.

Four Israeli missile boats were destroyed when Israeli naval units

"attempted to approach our coastline near the northern (Nile) delta regions and were engaged by our naval forces, aided by the air force."

The remaining unspecified number of Israeli naval units escaped the communist attack.

In one of the two attacks launched by the Egyptian Navy, naval units hurled missiles at "the enemy's main zone in Rumsana along the northern coast of Sinai and left it in flames," the communiqué said.

All the Egyptian boats returned to base, Cairo said.

Egyptian anti-aircraft defenses and aircraft, meanwhile, repelled all Israeli air attacks during yesterday and downed 34 Israeli jets, Cairo said.

But two of the Israeli pilots died and both survivors were captured by Egyptian troops, it said.

Early Israeli communiqué reported air raids on Egyptian coastal radar stations at Baltim and Damietta, on the northern end of the Delta, and the Khatina airfield behind the canal, and a Syrian Army camp at Hama.

Before dawn, spokesmen said, Israeli missile boats hit what were described as military targets east and west of Alexandria. Egypt's biggest port. The raiders returned home safely reporting "good hits" on radar stations, Tel Aviv said.

An Israeli military spokesman, commenting on the Syrian front, said:

"We have not attempted nor have we made any progress along the road to Damascus. We are within artillery range of the outskirts of the capital."

He located the main Israeli spearhead at Tel el-Sham, a hill near Sassa, where it was encountering heavy Syrian artillery batteries as the defense line around Damascus stiffened.

"The area around Sassa is quiet, but Israeli forces have moved in from the south," the spokesman said. "It probably would cause us fewer casualties if we moved around Sassa. The objective at this stage is to destroy as much of the Syrian fighting machine as possible."

"It's a much slower war than what was expected a week ago, but there is very slow and continuous movement."

One of the Syrian command posts overrun at Durin showed evidence of a Soviet presence—Russian posters, a Russian map, and only two weeks old handwritten notes in the Cyrillic alphabet. Israel refused official comment but it was speculated that the Syrians still had Soviet observers or advisers.

Early today, jubilant Syrians in Damascus celebrated a speech by President Hafez al-Assad, who said that an Israeli attack had been repulsed on the road to Damascus.

Subsequent surges through the city of the capital, firing rifles and machine guns into the air and there was near pandemonium in some sections of Damascus. For more than 15 minutes deafening gunfire echoed across the blacked-out city.

The main cause of celebration was the president's comment that Syrian forces had at one stage liberated Kuneitra, the principal town on the Golan Heights, during the early days of the war. Kuneitra had become an evocative symbol of Israeli occupation of Syrian territory.

Before the gunfire died down, Gen. Assad had to issue a statement urging people not to fire into the air but to "have ammunition for the liberation battle."

In Tel Aviv, military sources said that a captured Egyptian helicopter pilot had admitted receiving his flight training in France after being furnished with Libyan identity papers. The sources also quoted the pilot as saying several of his friends, who had also been provided with Libyan identity papers, had been trained in France on Mirage aircraft. Israel claimed Sunday that two Mirages, presumably Libyan, had been shot down on the Sinai front.

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2 West Doctors In Russia Visit 'Insane' Dissident

MOSCOW, Oct. 16 (AP).—Two Western psychiatrists have visited former Maj. Gen. Pyotr Grigorenko, 66, a prominent Soviet dissident held in mental asylums for more than three years.

The doctors, Denis Leigh of Britain and Carl Perris of the Psychiatric Institute in Sweden, yesterday were taken by Health Ministry officials to a hospital near Moscow to see Mr. Grigorenko, who was declared insane in 1970.

Dr. Leigh, the secretary-general of the World Psychiatric Association, said he and Dr. Perris did not examine Mr. Grigorenko because he refused the services of the official translator. Dr. Leigh said Mr. Grigorenko declared in German that he was being treated "very well."

Mr. Grigorenko was arrested in 1969 on charges of slandering Russia in his outspoken defense of the Crimean Tatars, who were exiled by Stalin for alleged collaboration with the Germans in World War II and were trying to return to their homeland.

Earlier in the day, Dr. Leigh, Dr. Perris and 16 other Western psychiatrists attended a meeting at Moscow's Serbsky Psychiatric Institute to discuss with the Russians the controversial issue of the alleged Soviet abuse of psychiatry for political purposes.

2d Radio Station Opens in Britain

LONDON, Oct. 16 (Reuters).—Capital Radio, Britain's second commercial station, broadcast today for the first time.

It began with a new arrangement of the national anthem, followed a few seconds later by an advertisement for fish sticks.

Capital Radio will operate 24 hours a day, seven days a week, with the emphasis on music.

Eight days ago, Britain's first commercial station, the all-news London Broadcasting Company, went on the air. More than 60 new stations are expected to start up throughout Britain within the next few years.

Roosevelt Asks Absolution From Senate Probers

LISBON, Oct. 16 (UPI).—Elliot Roosevelt yesterday demanded a public absolution by Senate investigators from charges he had sought the assassination of the prime minister of the Bahamas and traded in stolen and phony stock certificates.

Mr. Roosevelt, son of the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt, said the committee chairman, Henry M. Jackson, D. Wash., and the vice-chairman, Sen. Charles Percy, R. Ill., had said that they would confirm his innocence to the news media in a formal session after checking one final item of information.

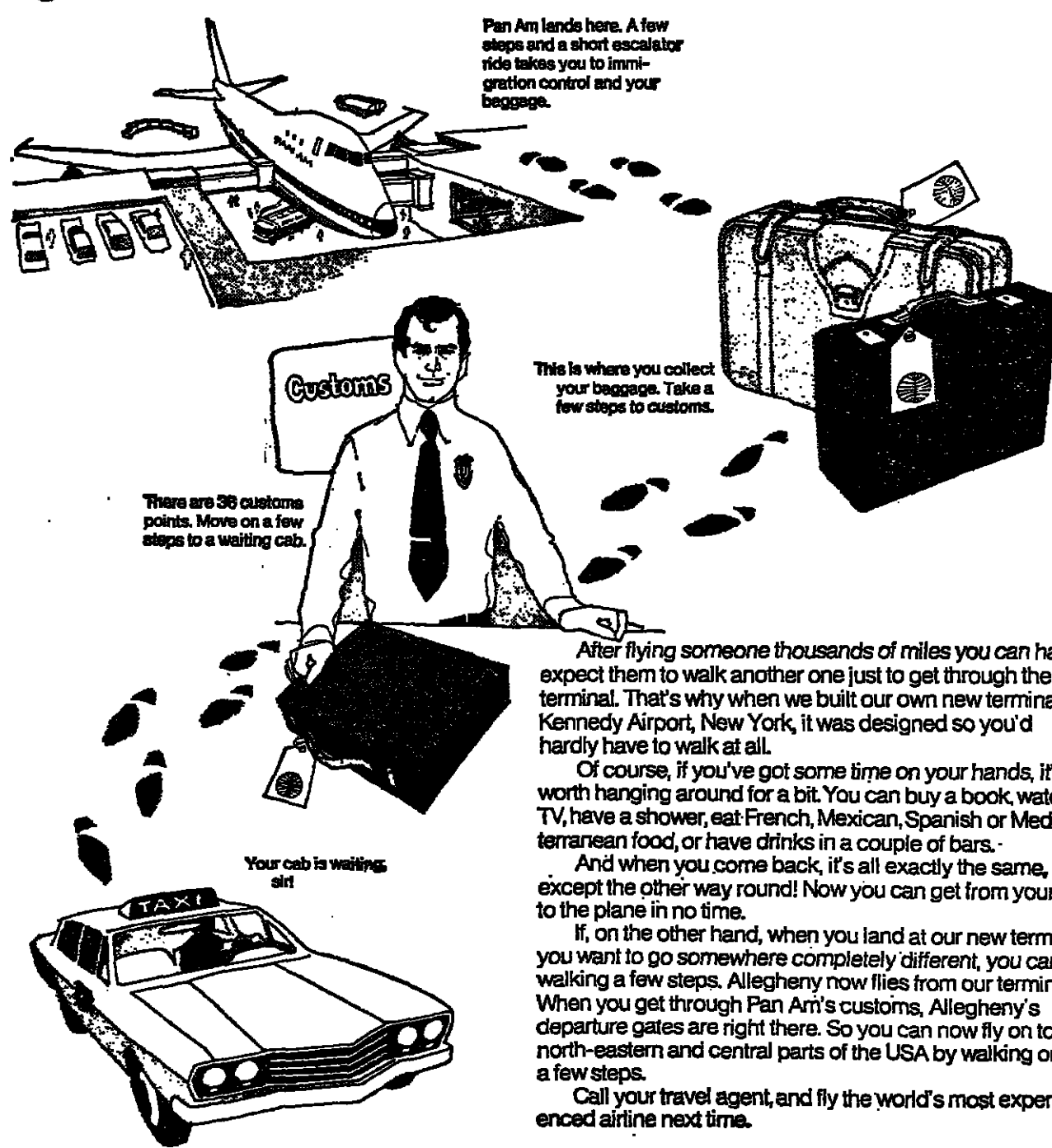
"They have had ample time to do this. Now I want them to fulfill their promise to clear my name," he said in a statement handed to the press at his home near Lisbon.

Mr. Roosevelt was accused by Louis P. Mastriani, a convicted swindler, of offering \$100,000 for the assassination of the Bahamas prime minister, Linden O. Pindling, and by Patsy M. Lepara, another convicted swindler, of passing \$440,000 in stolen and forged securities.

59 Freed in Philippines

MANILA, Oct. 16 (AP).—The Philippines constabulary yesterday freed 59 more persons detained under martial law, the military announced. The announcement did not say how many persons were still detained of the more than 8,000 rounded up in September, 1972.

When you pay to fly you shouldn't have to walk.



The world's most experienced airline **PAN AM**

Maritime Unions In U.S. May Block Wheat for Russia

MIAMI BEACH, Oct. 16 (UPI).—Maritime union leaders said today they are thinking about refusing to handle U.S. wheat shipments to the Soviet Union to protest the Kremlin's support of the Arabs in the Middle East war.

"If they're going to hold the Arab world over our head, we'll come back with this boycott," Thomas Gleason, president of the 115,000-member International Longshoremen's Association said.

Mr. Gleason said he planned to discuss his idea with AFL-CIO president George Meany and other maritime union leaders attending the conventions here of the AFL-CIO and its maritime trades department.

Mr. Gleason noted that U.S. maritime unions boycotted all shipments of goods to Russia before President Nixon negotiated a deal for large grain shipments to the Soviet Union last year.

Mr. Gleason said the main reason he is considering renewing the boycott is the Kremlin's role in the Middle East war. He said that while the United States has been trying to get the war stopped, "the Russians don't want it stopped."

Mr. Gleason said a boycott of Russian wheat shipments by his dockworkers on the East and Gulf coasts, the Great Lakes and in Canada would be "100 percent effective" in halting the shipments.

9 Million Francs Given To Israel by Rothschild

PARIS, Oct. 16 (Reuters).—Baron Edmond de Rothschild, a leading figure in his family's financial empire, has donated nine million francs (\$2.9 million) to the Israeli war effort, a spokesman for a Jewish fund-raising group said yesterday.

The French Committee for the Support of Israel said that the banker's gift had raised French donations during the present war to well over the total collected for Israel during the 1967 conflict. Tens of millions of francs have been contributed in the past few days, committee officials said.

Amin Offers To Join Ranks Of Arab Side

DAMASCUS, Oct. 16 (Reuters).—President Idi Amin of Uganda said today that he had volunteered to fight with his troops against Israel.

He told a press conference here, "You will see Ugandan forces on both fronts against the Zionist aggressors." Many Ugandans, he said, had volunteered to fight "and one of them is myself, Gen. Amin."

President Amin, who has already visited Saudi Arabia, Iraq and Jordan, said he was leaving the Arab world so that he could brief the people of Africa on the Middle East war.

He said the time had come for Israeli Premier Golda Meir to "back up her knickers" and run away to Washington.

'Crucial War'

The premier declared: "This is a crucial war. It is imposed on us on two fronts simultaneously."

The enemy had chosen to carry out their attack on the Day of Atonement, out of ignorance and malice alike. They knew that so many in Israel were engaged in prayers in the synagogues, since this is the holiest day in the Jewish calendar.

"But, out of ignorance, they were not aware that for Jews the saving of lives takes precedence over anything else."

One by one, thousands of young men wearing prayer shawls silently left the synagogues and shortly afterward were in full battle dress on their way to war, Mrs. Meir said.

After Mrs. Meir's speech, the Knesset, by a vote of 84 to 3, passed a resolution thanking the United States for its support and denouncing Britain and France for cutting off arms supplies to Israel.

WEATHER

ALGIERE	6 P	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	10 P	Rain
ANKARA	27 F	Unfavorable
ATHENS	57 F	Rain
BELGRADE	28 F	Fair
BOMBAY	82 F	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	29 F	Cloudy
CAIRO	65 F	Unfavorable
CASABLANCA	29 F	Cloudy
CHONGKING	21 F	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	32 F	Cloudy
DUBLIN	48 F	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	46 F	Cloudy
FLORENCE	23 F	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	23 F	Cloudy
GENOVA	14 F	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	—	Unfavorable
LA PALMERA	20 F	Cloudy
LISBON	30 F	Rain
LONDON	30 F	Rain
MADRID	18 F	Rain
MONTREAL	6 F	Cloudy
MOSCOW	21 F	Cloudy
NEW YORK	17 F	Cloudy
OSLO	5 F	Fair
PARIS	11 F	Cloudy
PRAGUE	11 F	Cloudy
ROME	24 F	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	6 F	Cloudy
TEHRAN	38 F	Fair
TOKYO	32 F	Fair
VIENNA	18 F	Cloudy
WARSAW	18 F	Rain
ZURICH	14 F	Rain

(Yesterday's readings: U.S. Celsius to 100 Fahrenheit; others as listed.)

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United Press International

WAR CORRESPONDENTS—The contradictions of the present Middle East conflict are strongly underlined by this sight of journalists, brought to the Syrian front in private cars and making rendezvous with Israeli tanks on the road to Damascus. The newsmen covering the war usually spend the night in Tel Aviv, filling stories and pictures from there, then return to the battle front early the next morning.

Huge Cargo Planes Stream to Israel

U.S. Airlift Is Heavy, Continuous

PARIS, Oct. 16 (UPI)—U.S. Air Force transport planes were landing in Israel today with war material to replace the Israeli arms which are being expended in the conflict against Arab nations.

It was reported that an Israeli air base that a continuous stream of C-130 Hercules and C-119s were landing. The Galaxy is the largest military cargo plane in the world.

Meanwhile, there were two reports on the status of U.S. troops that apparently were related to the Middle East crisis.

At Morehead City, N.C., the Navy helicopter carrier USS Intrepid arrived today to take aboard 2,000 Marines and some helicopters. The Navy said that the carrier was bound for the Mediterranean to bolster the Sixth Fleet.

In Spain, despite a U.S. military blackout on news, U.S. sources said that American military personnel in the country had been put off the alert because of the war.

In addition to the U.S. airlift,

Russians Told of U.S. Airlift But Not of Soviet Shipments

MOSCOW, Oct. 16 (UPI)—Tass today reported the U.S. decision to send additional military supplies to Israel but failed to mention the airlift of Soviet supplies to the Arabs.

The news agency's dispatch from New York was the first mention in the Soviet press of yesterday's State Department announcement. There was no comment on the American action.

Soviet newspapers have not yet reported Russia's resupply airlift to the Arabs, which U.S. spokesmen said prompted the American response.

Robert McCloskey, official State Department spokesman, said Monday that the U.S. deliveries of arms and military equipment to Israel reach considerable proportions, Tass said.

American military deliveries to Tel Aviv have continued uninterrupted in recent years. Now, in the period of new aggravation of the Middle East conflict, Washington sharply increased these deliveries.

Soviet newspapers continued to report Arab victories in the war and condemned Israeli "aggression." The army newspaper Krasnaya Zvezda likened Israeli bombing raids on Arab cities to Nazi "air terror, brutality and perfidy."

Algeria Condemns Action

ALGERIA, Oct. 16 (Reuters)—The U.S. decision to "massively resupply" Tel Aviv with military equipment is undoubtedly a deliberate expression of hostility toward Arab states fighting to

regain their legitimate national rights," the official Algerian News Agency said last night.

"The only conclusion any observer can draw from the United States' hostile position is that the U.S. is to be considered as a direct party to the war which is presently being fought between Arabs and the world's Zionism and its ally, imperialism," the agency said.

Lebanon Issues Warning

BEIRUT, Oct. 16 (AP)—Lebanese Premier Takkeddin Solh warned the United States today that its support of Israel was "threatening America's future presence in the Middle East."

Mr. Solh made the statement after calling in U.S. Ambassador William Buntin for a two-hour conference. Lebanon is not taking an active part in the war.

But Mr. Solh said Lebanon is pledged to utmost solidarity with the Arab countries ranged against Israel. He said President Nixon's "concocted threat" of direct intervention would "bring grave consequences threatening America's future presence in the Middle East altogether."

Sudan Airport Boycott

KHARTOUM, Sudan, Oct. 16 (Reuters)—Sudanese airport workers today decided to boycott all American aircraft to protest U.S. support of the Israeli enemy.

The workers' union said U.S. aircraft landing or taking off at Sudanese airports would not be serviced.

Kuwait Seen Easing Stand On 'Oil War'

Gives \$300 Million To Arab War Effort

KUWAIT, Oct. 16 (Reuters)—Amid signs that this petroleum-producing state favors moderation in the use of oil as a weapon against Israel's supporters, Kuwait decided today to contribute \$300 million to the Arab war effort.

The aid decision was reached during a closed session of the National Assembly, which was believed to be discussing also Kuwait's role on the oil and military fronts.

The assembly approved a government bill allocating \$300 million from national reserves "to defend our sacred Islamic places, because the Arabs are engaged in a struggle for their dignity, and because the world powers aid Israel in its continued aggression..."

Informal sources said that the government will decide how to allocate the money between Egypt and Syria.

Signs of Kuwaiti moderation over oil came as Arab oil ministers gathered here for a conference to formulate a joint strategy.

[The Associated Press said that Abdul Aziz al-Turki, secretary-general of the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries, said in an interview that the OPEC stand was likely to be "moderate."]

After talk here of nationalizing American oil interests, a cutoff of exports to countries deemed to support Israel and a reduction of up to 50 percent in Arab petroleum production, the Kuwait Daily News today reported on the "oil weapon" meeting here under the headline: "No Imminent Oil Halt Likely."

The newspaper's story, quoting "highly placed sources," apparently Kuwaiti, said that Arab producers would postpone any drastic action on this front pending "further anti-Arab steps by the United States and the result of the current fighting."

In an editorial, the paper said: "Some Arab oil-producing countries are rather inclined to give another chance to America to reconsider its biased policy."

The paper said that its sources gave these reasons for such an inclination:

• It would be unwise to provoke the United States in such a way that its present aid to Israel might turn into a Vietnam or Korea-type war against the Arabs.

• Arab oil exports to the United States are relatively small—about 6 percent of total consumption, according to a Washington estimate—and drastic measures would be more damaging to friendly countries in Western Europe and to Japan.

The Daily News said that Kuwaiti sources doubted that a complete cutoff would be undertaken and said that if it were, "we are considering a proposition to exclude France, Britain, Japan and other friendly countries from the consequences of such a drastic step."

Douglas-Home Defends Mideast Arms Embargo

LONDON, Oct. 16 (Reuters)—Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home today defended Britain's embargo on arms supplies to both sides in the Middle East war and declared that it was "even-handed."

A political row had flared after charges by Israel and its supporters here that the arms ban affected Israel more than the Arab states, particularly as it cut off spares and ammunition for Israel's British-built Centurion tanks.

Sir Alec, speaking in the House of Commons, said Britain had supplied a limited number of arms to both sides in recent years. "I am giving away no secrets when I say we supply Centurion tanks and ammunition to Jordan as well as Israel," he said.

It would make no sense after a war had broken out, he went on, to go on supplying both countries so that the war would escalate.

"Whereas in 1967 an embargo would have discriminated against Israel, it is now even-handed," he declared.

The foreign secretary added that British military facilities overseas had not and would not be used for the transit of military supplies to the battlefield.

Israeli Hens War-Shy

TEL AVIV, Oct. 16 (Reuters)—Because of the blackout, Israeli hens are laying fewer eggs, causing a slight shortage, the Agriculture Ministry said today. Normally, their coops are always lighted, but not now.

Mideast Tactical Role Seen

War Causes Russia to Speed Spy Satellite Shots, Recovery

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (WP)—The Soviet Union has been launching spy satellites in rapid-fire order to keep track of the Arab-Israeli war.

The United States also has an eye in the sky—a Samos-type satellite that was launched by a Titan-11B-Agena rocket combination more than a week before the war started in the Mideast on Oct. 6. Ground commanders may be able to order the satellite over the battlefield.

In the meantime, the U.S. Air Force is almost certainly taking pictures of the fighting with high-flying spy planes like the SR-71, which made runs over North Vietnam during the war there despite the Soviet-made SAM-3 anti-aircraft missiles on the ground.

But it is the Soviet use of satellites to gather fresh battlefield intelligence that has U.S. space authorities excited. They noted that such use of the expensive eyes in the sky means that Russia has given them a tactical role on top of their usual strategic job of counting U.S. missiles.

Orbitings Overlap

Russia's Cosmos-598 spy satellite went up on Oct. 3, and was brought down a week ahead of the usual schedule on Oct. 9. The Arab-Israeli war broke out on Oct. 6.

Even before Cosmos-598 came down with its 5,000 pounds of cameras and pictures, another spy satellite was launched from the Soviet space port of Plesetsk. This shot, Cosmos-597, went up on Oct. 6—the day the Egyptians crossed the Suez Canal. It, too, was brought down several days early, on Friday.

Cosmos-598 was rocketed into space on Oct. 10 and Cosmos-599 was launched yesterday from a different Soviet space port, Tyuratam, with the war theater as the probable target for its cameras. Cosmos-600 was launched today.

The Voshkod spaceship, the orbiting vehicle that has been carrying the film and cameras over the Mideast, is big enough to carry two astronauts in space suits on civilian missions. Thus, Voshkod in its unmanned spying role is big enough to take lots

Cuban Seizes Belgian Envoy, Wants to Leave

HAVANA, Oct. 16 (Reuters)—The Belgian ambassador to Cuba, Jean Semerhausen, was seized here today by a Cuban gunman who demanded to be taken out of the country, diplomatic sources said here.

Few details were known, but according to the sources, a man who was identified as a Cuban was holding the ambassador in the basement of the French Embassy.

French Ambassador Jean Anthoine was reported to be negotiating with the gunman, who demanded to be taken out of Cuba on Mr. Semerhausen's yacht.

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Militia Guard Killed in Ulster; Soldier Sought

BELFAST, Oct. 16 (UPI)—A part-time soldier guarding a Belfast power station died in a shooting incident early today, but an army spokesman said his death was perhaps not connected with Northern Ireland violence.

The militiaman was identified as Pte. Thomas Forsythe, a 41-year-old married man with four children.

The army spokesman said a soldier standing guard with Pte. Forsythe disappeared with his rifle immediately after the event and was being sought by the authorities.

The toll in four years of religious violence in Ulster is at 891, not including Pte. Forsythe. The militiaman's death followed two assassination attempts by gunmen in different areas of Belfast during the night. One man was critically wounded and another suffered leg wounds in the attacks, police said.

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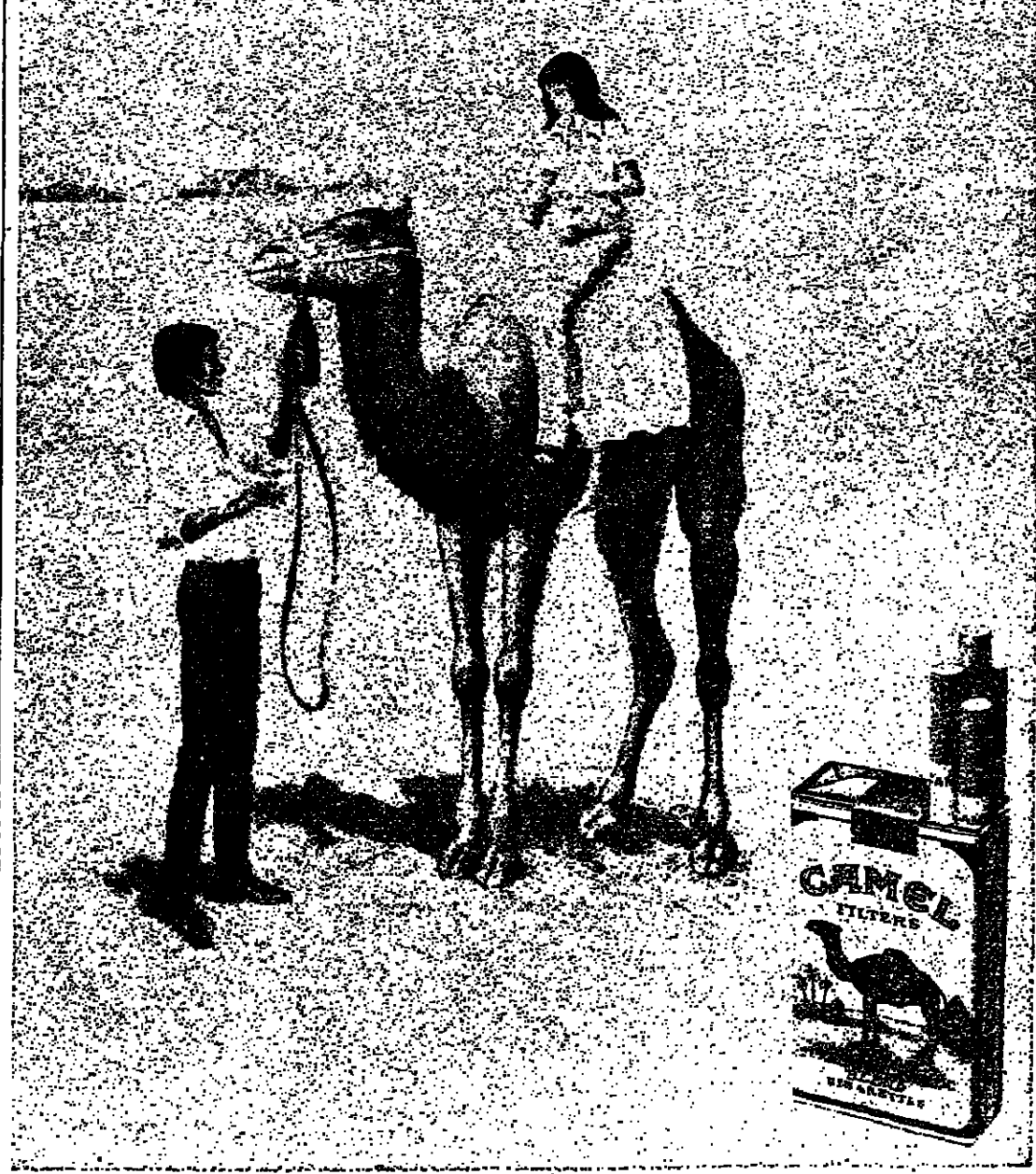
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Photo from Egyptian newspaper, Al Akhbar, shows disabled Israeli tank in the Sinai.

After Leaving White House

Another Aide to Muskie Had A 'National Security' Wiretap

By John M. Crewdson

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (NYT).—Authoritative sources have disclosed a second instance in which a "national security" wiretap authorized by President Nixon remained in effect on a former National Security Council staff member after he had left the government and joined the presidential campaign of Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, D., Maine.

The disclosure was the strongest indication thus far that what apparently began in early 1969 as an effort to find and stop leaks of classified information to the press may have eventually turned into a political intelligence-gathering operation aimed at both Democratic and Republican opponents of the Nixon administration.

According to well-informed government sources, the wiretap, placed on the home telephone of Anthony Lake in May, 1970, shortly after he had announced his intention to resign from the council, was maintained until February, 1971—two months after Mr. Lake had signed on as Sen. Muskie's chief foreign policy adviser.

Another Tap
The New York Times reported two weeks ago that a similar "national security" wiretap on Norton Halperin, a former colleague of Mr. Lake at the council, had

remained in force after he, too, had severed his ties to the government and had become the head of Sen. Muskie's campaign committee on the military budget.

Both men have said that, during the time they were under surveillance by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, they discussed Sen. Muskie's campaign strategy over the telephone with other members of the senator's staff.

Although neither man can recall any specific conversations on the tapped phones with Sen. Muskie himself, Mr. Lake said it was possible that he might have spoken with the senator from his home by telephone at some point during the two-month period.

He added, however, that anyone listening to his conversations with other campaign officials at the least could have anticipated "some of the speeches he [Muskie] was going to make."

Until it became apparent in mid-March of 1973 that Sen. Muskie's bid for the Democratic presidential nomination was faltering badly, he was the principal target of a campaign of espionage and sabotage by Republican undercover agents that included placing spies in his offices and causing bogus and in some cases scurrilous literature under his name.

Full Responsibility

In a statement in May, Mr. Nixon took full responsibility for authorizing the "national security" wiretap operation, which involved the surveillance of 11 other government officials besides Mr. Lake and Mr. Halperin, and four newsmen as well. None of the other government officials subsequently joined Sen. Muskie's staff. Both the White House and the Justice Department have since refused to comment on the matter.

Mr. Nixon asserted in May that each of the 17 wiretaps—the first of which was installed in May, 1969, and the last removed along with the taps on Mr. Lake and Mr. Halperin in February, 1971—were "undertaken in accordance with procedures legal at the time," and were intended "to find and stop serious national security leaks."

Although Mr. Halperin's tap remained on for 21 months and Mr. Lake's for nine, it appeared that they were continued in the absence of any evidence that either man was a source or potential source of any of the leaks with which Mr. Nixon has said the operation was concerned.

Agnew's Penalty Cited in Leniency Bid on Kickbacks

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (AP).—J. Irving Whalley, 71, who for 12 years was a Republican congressman from Pennsylvania, has been fined \$11,000 and sentenced to three years' probation for taking kickbacks from his employees, Defense attorney Martin J. McNamara, pleading for leniency, referred to the \$10,000 fine and term of three years' probation given to former Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew last week on tax evasion charges. "A question comes up for equal justice," Mr. McNamara told U.S. District Judge John L. Smith Jr. yesterday. He said that his client "did not take bribes; he did not engage in a campaign of vilification" against the Department of Justice.

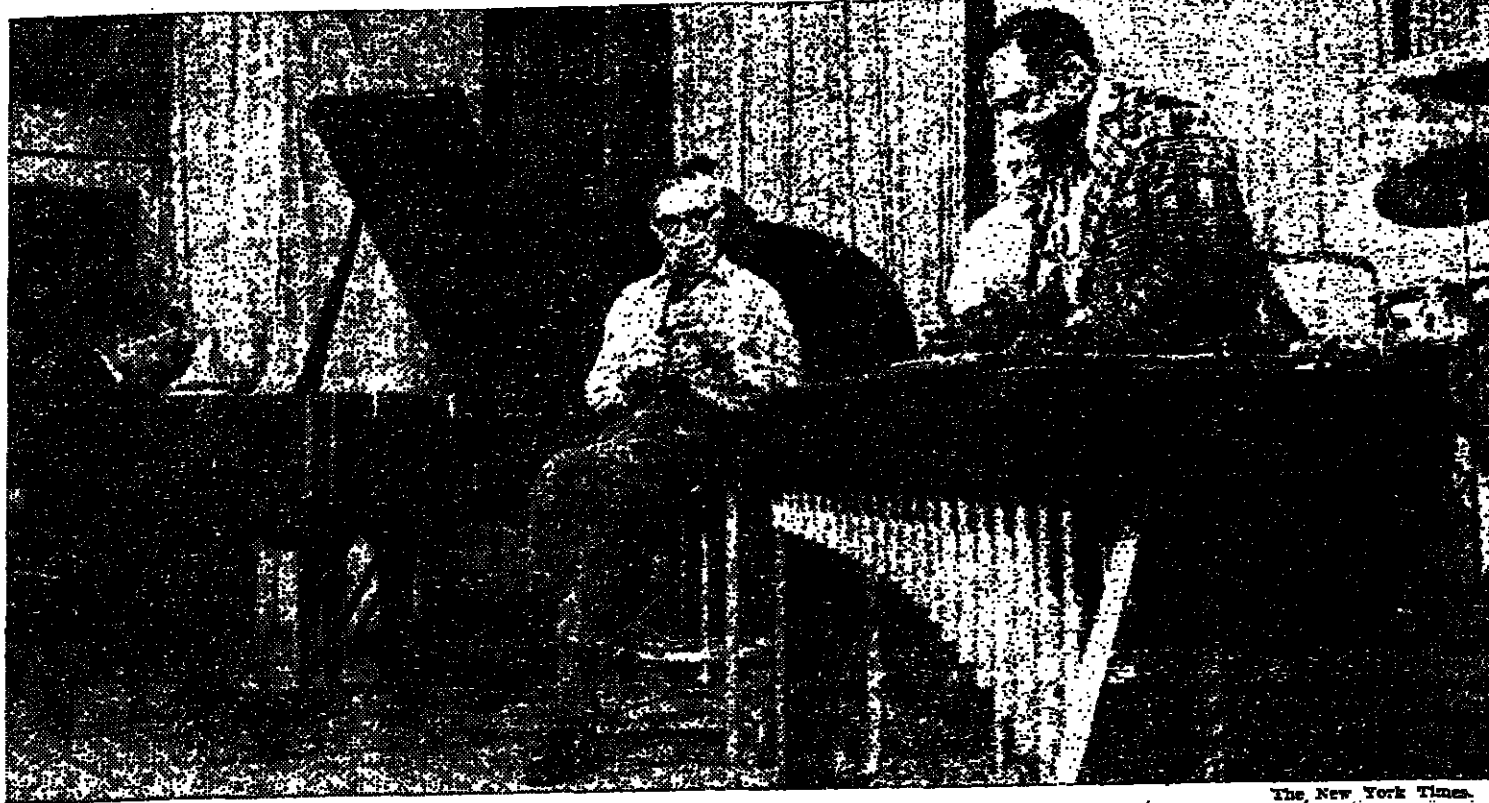
Whalley, who did not seek re-election to the House in 1972, pleaded guilty July 5 to one count of mail fraud and two counts of obstructing justice. His congressional staff members were said to have kicked back 10 to 20 percent of their pay for a total of about \$50,000. Agnew is said by the Justice Department to have received more than \$100,000 in contractors' payoffs.

Speaking in a broken voice, Whalley said yesterday: "This has been a terrible ordeal on me and my family. I'm extremely sorry for what I have done."

Judge Smith told Whalley that his greatest punishment was the damage to his honor.

Bhutto, Shah Confer

TEHRAN, Oct. 16 (UPI).—Pakistan Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto arrived today for a day of talks with Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi.



ON FINAL TOUR—Drummer Gene Krupa playing with the Benny Goodman group at Saratoga Springs, N.Y., in a

series of concerts during August. From left, Teddy Wilson, Goodman, Slam Stewart, Lionel Hampton and Krupa.

Obituaries

Jazz Drummer Gene Krupa, In Top U.S. Bands Since '20s

YONKERS, N.Y., Oct. 16 (AP).—Jazz drummer Gene Krupa, 64, died today at his home here.

Mr. Krupa was released from Yonkers General Hospital about a week ago after undergoing treatment for leukemia.

His last public appearance was Aug. 18 in Saratoga, N.Y., with Benny Goodman, whose band he joined in 1934.

Mr. Krupa suffered a heart attack in 1960 which kept him inactive for a time. He retired in 1967 but came back in 1970, leading a quartet at New York's Plaza Hotel.

Last summer during the Newport Jazz Festival in New York, he played with the reunited Goodman quartet, including clarinetist Goodman, pianist Teddy Wilson and Lionel Hampton on the drums.

Mr. Krupa also appeared July 4 at the renaming of the Singer Bowl in New York, as Louis Armstrong Stadium. Later in the summer Mr. Krupa gave a eulogy at the funeral of jazz bandleader Eddie Condon.

Early Career

After graduation from high school in his native Chicago in 1925, Mr. Krupa got a summer job as a soda jerk at a Wisconsin beach "dime-a-dance" hall. When the drummer in the dance band fainted across the soda fountain, young Krupa substituted for him and played the rest of the season.

After the summer, his family sent him to a seminary in Reus, Ind. The following year, after his father's death, he left the seminary to play drums in Chicago. His first records were made in 1928 with a Chicago group.

In 1929 he went to New York to play in the orchestra of George Gershwin's show "Strike Up the Band." The orchestra, said to be the first white swing band on Broadway, included Mr. Goodman, Mr. Condon and trombonist Glenn Miller. It was led by Red Nichols.

His Own Orchestra

After stints with bands led by Buddy Rogers and Mr. Goodman, Mr. Krupa formed his own orchestra in 1938. He remained a band leader thereafter, except for one year—1943, when he served a six-month prison term for a narcotics conviction. After his release he was briefly with Mr. Goodman and Tommy Dorsey before again forming his own band.

Mr. Krupa and his orchestra appeared in a series of movies in the 1940s. In 1941 Life magazine ran a series of multiple-exposure photos of Mr. Krupa in action and said his hands moved so fast the camera had to be speeded up.

Gen. Edward T. Williams

SAN ANTONIO, Oct. 16 (NYT).—Lt. Gen. Edward T. Williams, (ret.) 73, who had served as chief artillery officer for Gen. George S. Patton's Third Army in World War II, died Sunday.

Gen. Williams, a native of Detroit, was graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1920 and shortly afterward transferred from the Infantry to the field artillery, where he was to spend virtually his entire career.

He achieved prominence when

he commanded the Third Army's artillery during its dash across France and Germany in the final months of the war in Europe. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal.

Whitney J. Oates

SARASOTA, Fla., Oct. 16 (NYT).—Whitney J. Oates, 70, former chairman of the classics department at Princeton University and a trustee of the Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation, died at his home after a brief illness.

Mr. Oates taught at Princeton for more than 30 years. He was graduated in 1926 and received his master's in 1927, the year he started teaching. He earned his doctorate in the classics in 1931 and remained as a master in that field throughout his life.

Some of his scholarly writings

Two Anglers See Spacemen And It's Called No Fish Story

By John Kendall

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 16 (AP).—Two Mississippi fishermen who told of being taken aboard a strange spacecraft, examined and then released were telling the truth, a University of California professor said yesterday.

Dr. James Harder of the university's engineering college said his examination of Charles Hickson, 45, and Calvin Parker, 19, convinced him that "it's not a hoax."

"It's an entirely real experience that they had," Dr. Harder said in a telephone interview from Berkeley. "There is no room for ridicule in this case."

Dr. Harder, a consultant for the private, nonprofit Aerial Phenomenon Research Organization (APRO) of Tucson, Ariz., used hypnosis in examining the two men.

"I was able to regress each of them into the experience," he said. "Their reaction of fear and terror was evidence to me beyond a reasonable doubt that they were reliving an experience."

Blue Object

Mr. Hickson and Mr. Parker, shipyard workers from Pascagoula, Miss., said they were fishing on a river pier Thursday when a blue object appeared and three objects floated from it.

What they saw had wrinkled skin, pointed ears, eye slits, sharp noses and holes through their noses, the men said. They reported that they were taken aboard the craft, then released.

Dr. Harder was called by the APRO Friday morning. He went to Pascagoula on Saturday to examine the fishermen.

"After considerable preliminaries necessary to convince them that it was harmless to them, I was able to use ordinary hypnotic techniques to regress them back through the experience," he said. The younger man lost consciousness when he was taken aboard the craft and could not give a complete account of his experience, Dr. Harder said.



Gene Krupa in 1933.

included "The Complete Greek Drama," in which he collaborated with Eugene O'Neill Jr. in 1938; "The Stoic and Epicurean Philosophers," 1940; and "The Basic Writings of St. Augustine," 1948.

Sirica Bars Bail for Five In Watergate

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (NYT).—Federal Judge John J. Sirica today refused to grant bail for five Watergate conspirators and complained that his sentencing of the defendants, all of whom pleaded guilty last January, had been misrepresented to the American people.

Judge Sirica charged Sen. Herman Talmadge, D., Ga., a member of the Senate Watergate committee, the news media and others with implying that the five had been given lengthy bail terms when, in fact, they had not been sentenced to any definite terms at all.

Obviously annoyed, Judge Sirica said that he had given the five—E. Howard Hunt, Bernard L. Barker, Frank A. Sturgis, Virgilio Gonzalez and Eugenio R. Martinez—only provisional sentences, which allowed him to wait to see how well they cooperated with the Watergate investigators before imposing final sentences.

Under the statute setting up this procedure, the maximum term is imposed temporarily until a final sentence is handed down. The sentencing judge may impose anything from probation and a fine up to the maximum term, which in the Watergate case ranged up to 55 years.

Judge Sirica said that he had received hundreds of letters from people who had mistaken the provisional terms for the final terms and criticized him for his harshness.

The judge made his remarks at a hearing in which the five asked for bail while their pleas to have their guilty pleas changed to not guilty were being considered. The hearings on the motions are scheduled for Oct. 23 and Nov. 5.

In refusing to allow bail, Judge Sirica declared, "each of these men was sufficiently intelligent to know what he was doing" in pleading guilty. "They entered guilty pleas nine months ago and only now have they thought to challenge them," he said.

"There is no longer a presumption of innocence. The presumption must be that the defendants are lawfully incarcerated."

However, the judge indicated that if he does allow them to change their pleas he would reconsider the possibility of bail. If he ruled that the original guilty pleas must stand, Judge Sirica said that he "will sentence them finally within days."

In an angry exchange with Sidney Sachs, Hunt's attorney, Judge Sirica said he never had any intention of giving Hunt 30 years, but "I'm not going to put him on probation either."

"Here is a man," the judge told Mr. Sachs, "who is not only astute but intelligent. He has written 40 books or more, he's a college graduate. Here we don't have a kid raised in the ghetto, so to speak, who doesn't know the ways of life."

Soviet-Danish Talks

MOSCOW, Oct. 16 (AP).—Danish Premier Anker Jørgensen arrived in the Soviet Union yesterday for a 10-day official visit and opened talks with Premier Alexei N. Kosygin.

Judge Orders Disclosures

U.S. Drops Weathermen Case Rather Than Reveal Method

By Agis Salpukas

DETROIT, Oct. 16 (NYT).—The government decided yesterday to drop a major case against 15 Weathermen radicals rather than undergo a searching court hearing on how it had obtained its evidence.

The Weathermen were accused of plotting a campaign of violence and terrorism in 1969.

Federal District Court Judge Dawson J. Keith, who had issued a sweeping order last June 5 for the government to disclose whether it had used burglaries, sabotage, electronic surveillance, agents provocateurs or other "espionage techniques" against the Weathermen, granted the government's motion to dismiss.

The dismissal was another of several cases prepared by Guy L. Goodwin, chief of the litigation section of the internal security division in the Justice Department, that have been dismissed or lost by the government.

Hearing Prosecutor

Mr. Goodwin, a roving prosecutor, has directed grand jury investigations against radicals across the country. He brought indictments in the recent Florida case involving the Vietnam Veterans Against the War, in which the verdict was not guilty, and in several Weathermen cases.

The lawyers for the 15 radicals said that the government had dropped the case because a wide-ranging hearing would have disclosed illegal acts such as burglary, mail searches and wiretaps to obtain evidence.

Gerald E. Lifschutz, one of the defense lawyers, said in a news conference that the hearings would have shown that a 1970 plan drawn up by the Nixon administration for domestic intelligence-gathering operations had actually been put into effect.

Mr. Nixon has said that the proposal, which was disclosed in the Watergate hearings, "never went into effect."

The main elements of the intelligence plan were breaking and entering, mail covers, which included opening mail and photostating it, and increased domestic wiretapping.

Ralph B. Guy Jr., United States attorney for the eastern district of Michigan, in presenting the government's motion, said that in an effort to carry out Judge Keith's order, sworn statements had been obtained from the White House, the Central Intel-

ligence Agency, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the National Security Agency, the Department of the Treasury, Department of Defense, Secret Service and the Intelligence evaluation committee of the Justice Department that the agencies had engaged in any illegal conduct in the past.

Mr. Guy said, however, the government chose to do this because it would have to disclose "foreign" intelligence information deemed sensitive to the security of the United States.

Rogers Awarded Freedom Medal At Nixon Dinner

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (AP).—Former Secretary of State William P. Rogers got a medal of freedom from President Nixon last night at a White House farewell dinner.

Mr. Rogers said it was "this is your life in the manner" and he was "at for words" at first, an array of friends, present former cabinet members, officials.

Mr. Nixon bestowed the Medal of Freedom, established by President John F. Kennedy, awarded for meritorious contributions to the nation, on Rogers for a "brilliant career of public service spanning a half century."

Mr. Rogers, 69, had served as secretary general in the Hoover administration and as secretary of state in the Nixon administration.

Mr. Rogers' wife, Agis, awarded the Presidential Gold Medal. Mr. Nixon established medals in 1969 to recognize citizens who have performed exemplary deeds for country or fellow citizens.

SALT Session Held

GENEVA, Oct. 16 (UPI).—United States and the Soviet Union today held their 21st session in the second round of Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT II), which began Oct. 21. Officials said the talks lasted one hour and 39 minutes and that the next meeting will be held Friday.

Head of French TV Assai 'Intolerable Interference'

PARIS, Oct. 16 (Reuters).—The head of France's state-run radio and television network has hit out at "intolerable" political pressure brought on his journalists and other staff members.

Arthur Conte, chairman and managing director of the ORTF network, said after a board meeting last night: "I can no longer put up with certain political interference which has taken place in an intolerable way on some sections heads and journalists."

The statement came amid a dispute between Mr. Conte and Information Minister Philippe Malaud over the future of broadcasting in France.

Mr. Conte gave no details of the political pressure, but there have been reports in the opposition press that the government has attempted to direct the ORTF reporting on the Middle East war and various recent domestic events.

Mr. Conte also denounced as "financial blackmail" a threat by some members of the ruling Gaullist parties to block parliamentary approval of part of the ORTF 1974 budget as a sign of displeasure with the way the network is run.

He said the situation had become so unbearable that he sought an urgent meeting Saturday with President Georges Pompidou, who supported him fully.

The ORTF, which runs the only French television service and has a monopoly on radio transmission, has been one of the most sensitive political issues in France in recent years.

The network was given a new statute last year designed to give it greater independence, but there is a strong feeling in Gaullist circles that the network's principal purpose should be to serve state interests.

In 1972, Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas attempted free news programs of a merit-control, and met opposition by orthodox Gaullists.

In addition, a rivalry for control of the ORTF has appeared between Mr. Conte and Mr. Malaud.

57,000 Walk Out At West German Auto Factories

STUTTGART, West Germany, Oct. 16 (Reuters).—West Germany's automobile industry itself today for a long labor fight as 57,000 workers in production at two key factories.

The strikers are among the 400,000 workers in south Germany who could be put off work in coming weeks by stoppage, ordered by the biggest trade union, I. G. G., to obtain better pay and conditions for assembly-line workers.

The Daimler-Benz Company Stuttgart, which produces Mercedes cars and the Robert Bosch plant, at nearby Sindelfingen, which supplies much of the mobile industry, with electronic components, were both at a standstill on the first day of the strike.

More than 88 percent of union members voted to strike for "more humanity at the bench," which their union proclaimed as its aim.

Employers' representatives earlier rejected an official arbitrator's compromise as costly, are to meet to discuss a settlement of workers at other factories as a prelude for the strike action.

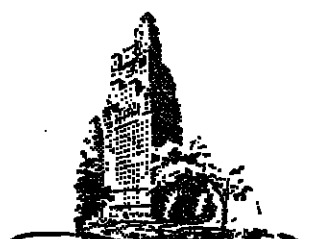
Agnew Privilege To Be Extended

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (AP).—The House yesterday passed a measure allowing former Vice-President Agnew to use until Nov. 10 the franking privilege he had as president of the Senate for official business.

The measure, already passed by the Senate, now goes to the White House.

Naples Mayor Back

NAPLES, Oct. 16 (Reuters).—Gerardo de Michele, who resigned as mayor of Naples last month amid allegations of negligence and corruption during Italy's cholera outbreak, has been re-elected.



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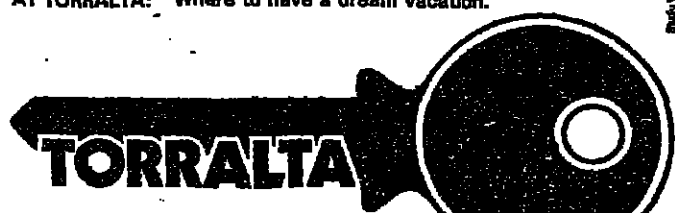
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New Cabinet Members Named by Thai Premier

Students Call Off All-Out Demonstrations

BANGKOK, Oct. 16 (Reuters).—Prime Minister Thanom Kittakachorn, appointed a new cabinet today, in the midst of a new government as peace returned to Bangkok.

While jubilant students went back to their homes following the signing of a new constitution, the military leaders Mr. Sanya-aram and Mr. Kittakachorn, and two other military leaders, Mr. Sanya-aram, 14 ministers in a government which has promised to restore constitutional rule within 60 days.

Students Call Off All-Out Demonstrations

The departure of the former premier, Deputy Premier, Pranas Kittakachorn, and Col. Narong Kittakachorn, Field Marshal Thanaom's son, was the last of the new cabinet.

The new cabinet contained 14 members, including two military leaders, a hospital director, and a professional civil servant.

The foreign minister is Char-uan, a Bangkokian, and the interior minister is a former military leader, Mr. Sanya-aram, who was a deputy minister for a long time.

USAF Plane Crashes in Arkansas, Killing 7

FORT SMITH, Ark., Oct. 16 (AP).—A C-130 cargo plane on a training mission from the Little Rock Air Force Base to Fort Smith crashed into a mountain side last night, about 20 miles south of its intended destination, and all seven crew members were killed.

USAF Plane Crashes in Arkansas, Killing 7

The crash of the plane, which was carrying a full load of supplies, was the first of its kind in the history of the Little Rock Air Force Base.

The plane was on a training mission from the Little Rock Air Force Base to Fort Smith, about 20 miles south of its intended destination.

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Jubilant Bangkok students give victory signs in Thai capital after the government agreed to their demands.

EEC Deputies Take Members To Task on Growing Inflation

STRASBOURG, Oct. 16 (Reuters).—European parliamentarians, worried about inflation, today took their governments to task for the inadequacy of joint action to halt rising prices.

Members of all major groups at the Common Market's European Parliament here warned of the repercussions of mounting prices and called on the community to take effective counter-measures.

Members took little comfort from reassurances given on behalf of the EEC commission by its vice-president, Wilhelm Haferkamp of West Germany, and of the council of ministers by its current chairman, Danish Finance Minister Per Hækkerup.

Mr. Haferkamp, responsible for economic and financial affairs, told the parliament that the commission was preparing proposals for a bigger say by the community in checking on the economic and monetary policies of member states.

He conceded that there was a risk that the modest price rises of between 3.5 percent and 3.8 percent a year of the 1950s and 1960s were a thing of the past.

Mr. Haferkamp defended EEC anti-inflation policy resolutions to date but said that concerted action was difficult because inflation was operating against "different economic backgrounds" in member states.

British Conservative Tom Nor- manton urged members to act together and warned that the failure to fight inflation could bring about the "disintegration and collapse of the EEC."

The parliament adopted a draft resolution presented on behalf of its economic and monetary committee by French Gaullist Jean- Pierre Bouché.

This warned that continuing

Hordes of Refugees Create New Problems in Phnom Penh

By David K. Shipley

PHNOM PENH, Oct. 16 (NYT).—Driven from their rice fields and villages by fighting and bombing, hundreds of thousands of Cambodian refugees have now created a new and probably permanent set of urban problems for the city of Phnom Penh.

Many of those who have fled during the last few years to the relative security of the capital have melted into the city's economy so thoroughly that a number of experts do not expect all of them to return to the countryside even if peace comes.

"We have to assume that Phnom Penh will settle down to be a much larger place than it was," said Arthur P. Ewing, who heads the United Nations development program here.

The question is whether the city can cope with the sudden urbanization.

Population Doubled

Although no reliable census has been taken, most estimates hold that Phnom Penh's 1970 population of about 600,000 has at least doubled, and perhaps tripled.

Downtown streets, once placid and relaxed, are often jammed with traffic and fouled with exhaust fumes. Electric power is insufficient, and there are many shortages and cutbacks. Sewers are inadequate.

The city water system is overburdened, and it does not even reach into the new settlements that have spread into some fields that surround the city.

Residents say that garbage collection has deteriorated somewhat, but the city still appears cleaner than a good many in the United States. Women still sweep down the streets.

The United Nations program which has budgeted \$10 million for planning and construction in

Bomb Explodes in Phnom Penh

PHNOM PENH, Oct. 16 (AP).—A plastic bomb exploded in a downtown movie house this afternoon, and police sources said 30 persons were wounded, 10 seriously.

The police said the bomb was planted in the center of the theater while the movie was going on.

It was the fourth bombing in the Phnom Penh area in 10 days, but the first time a theater has been bombed since Aug. 19, when bombs in two theaters left two dead and 38 wounded.

Sulfur Fumes Fell 50 Near Venice

VENICE, Oct. 16 (Reuters).—At least 50 workers at petrochemical factories outside Venice were given emergency medical treatment yesterday after being overcome by sulfur fumes from a factory chimney.

Hospital sources said none of the men was seriously ill, and most were allowed to return home after treatment.

Industry sources said that freak atmospheric conditions had prevented the sulfuric wastes from escaping into the air and dense acid smoke swirled around the industrial area.

New Zealand Cutting SEATO Participation

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, Oct. 16 (Reuters).—New Zealand will steadily reduce its participation in the South East Asia Treaty Organization and will pursue an independent policy in the region, Defense Minister Arthur Faulkner said yesterday.

New Zealand's policy, he said, would be to strengthen its relationships with Southeast Asian countries on a bilateral basis and through regional cooperation.

Turkey's Republican Party Fails to Win Ruling Majority

ANKARA, Oct. 16 (UPI).—The Republican People's party (RPP) today won its first national election in 23 years but failed to gain an outright parliamentary majority.

Unofficial final results from all 67 electoral provinces gave the RPP 185 seats in the 450-seat National Assembly to 148 seats for the once-dominant Justice party (JP).

Both major parties have pledged to reverse a nine-month-old ban on opium production, a move that would displease U.S. officials fighting against drug addiction.

The RPP margin was too narrow for it to rule alone, but the Justice party leader, former Premier Süleyman Demirel, said he would not join a coalition.

This apparently left RPP leader Bulent Ecevit with a coalition between his center-left party and small right-wing groups which together won about 100 seats in Sunday's polling.

Political observers said failure to achieve a quick coalition would promote government instability and invite new intervention by the military.

The nation's first general election after 20 months of martial law sought to restore Western-style democracy in Turkey, a NATO country bordering on the embattled Middle East.

Turkey's nine-month-old ban on opium and hashish production, lauded by the United States as a major gain in the war against drug addiction, has proved unpopular with Turkish farmers, who say the government has not paid them enough compensation to offset their losses.

Political observers said the new parliament, which convenes next month, should go along with any move by the two major parties to overturn the ban.

They said that President Fahri Korutürk would ask Mr. Ecevit to form the new government if his party still leads in the final tally. The RPP held only 97 seats in the last National Assembly against 234 for the Justice party.

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Flashpoint

The Arab-Israeli conflict is now gripped into the spiral of ominous escalation from the powers outside—with ever-heightened danger of more prolonged warfare, of greater intensity and greater tragedy for greater segments of humanity.

The United States and the Soviet Union are now openly engaged in supplying military matériel for their respective partisans. A week of diplomatic effort—led by the United States—to insulate the Middle East conflict from superpower involvement has failed, at least as far as the supply of armaments goes. The consequent risks are now substantially higher than the conflict cannot be tightly contained, that it will spill into a steadily wider theater of conflagration.

The administration's reluctant decision to resupply the hard-hit Israeli armed forces was correct and inevitable, once the magnitude of the Soviet military airlift to the Arab states became evident. The move is but a logical continuation of the long-standing U.S. interest in maintaining Israel's state of military preparedness at a point sufficient to discourage dangerous illusions of Israel's neighbors that any political or ideological advantage could come from armed aggression. With an estimated 20 percent of Israel's air force lost in the fighting so far, including some of its most combat-effective aircraft, there could be no question that the military balance was in danger of a destabilizing shift.

Some will even now seek to fault the administration for failing to be "even-handed"—a phrase that is coming increasingly to mean abandonment of Israel, if it means anything at all. These critics should explain how, by any measure, it could have been considered "even-handed" to withhold the replacement armaments on which Israel depends and which the United States is

committed to supply, while military largesse flowed in such abundance from Moscow to the other side.

The new escalation of superpower engagement is deeply troubling for the cause of détente, on which the administration had so confidently embarked. It calls seriously into question the theory that superpower restraint in localized conflicts could be a viable principle of international relations, that two ideologically competitive power centers could nevertheless perceive their mutual interests in avoiding destructive partisanship and cooperating to contain regional hostilities.

Flying straight in the face of all the mutual assurances exchanged between the heads of the Soviet and U.S. governments in May of last year, the Russians have now stated their "determination to assist in every way the liberation of all Arab territories occupied by Israel."

However irresponsibly the Soviet leadership failed to heed the first warnings of danger in escalating this conflict, they should be in no doubt of the new dangers that now loom. With massive airlifts of military equipment pouring in to both sides, and the Arabs receiving explicit Soviet support for their aims of war, it may be too late to expect the new war to wind down from exhaustion and depletion of matériel.

The only hope is that it is not too late for diplomatic sanity to reappear between Washington and Moscow, for a new effort at containing the conflict and enforcing cease-fire to get under way, for preventing the spiraling superpower engagement from going any further. The United States is clearly eager to cooperate in containing and ending the conflict. No similar will is evident in the Soviet Union.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

'Post-Watergate Morality'

Mr. Agnew's public farewell to the office of the Vice-President rounded out an episode which is, and the nation must hope, will remain unique in American history. It had its own drama, of course, in the pathos of a man who had risen so high in the political structure, and had fallen. And it had a very obvious political effect, in that Mr. Agnew denied any breach with President Nixon and asked, by clear implication, his personal following not to add to the administration's embarrassments by blaming it for his troubles.

In addition, however, the address made a certain contribution to the soul-searching that the United States has undertaken in the wake of Watergate, with respect to its practices and institutions in politics. Mr. Agnew repeated his denials of wrongdoing, his attacks upon the validity of the testimony against him, and of the publicity given that testimony. He controverted charges that he had "pocketed large sums of money."

But he never did explain the contradiction between that statement and his admission in court that he had received "payments during the year 1967 which were not expended for political purposes" and which were, therefore, "income taxable to me," and his further acknowledgement "that contracts were awarded by state agencies in 1967 and other years to those who made such payments."

The most the former Vice-President con-

ceded in his speech was that, "judged by the new post-Watergate morality," he might have permitted his fund-raising activities and his contract-dispensing activities "to overlap in an unethical and unlawful manner."

Is it only "post-Watergate" that such activities are unethical and unlawful? The series of trials and convictions of state and local officials in New Jersey, which is continuing, began before Watergate, and involve similar issues to those under investigation in Maryland. What Watergate did do was heighten public sensitivity to such matters, and place a premium on carrying investigations forward, wherever they might lead. Watergate also tended to shroud away the secrecy that usually does—and usually should—shroud such investigations until they come into open court.

Watergate has also brought into question many relatively unexplored areas of the Constitution with respect to the privileges of high office, the potentialities for abuse of national security systems, and the extent of the powers of the various branches of government. All of these have made for complex decisions on complex questions. But they have not created a "new morality." Rather, they have given new strength to fundamental ethical considerations, which should be applied to every level of government, to every area of society, if this costly experience is to be rated at its true worth.

International Opinion

Britain's Mideast Arms Embargo

Britain's cutoff of arms to Israel looks like a surrender to Arab oil blackmail under the sanctimonious cloak of a bogus impartiality. During the 1967 war, the British embargo extended to the whole of the Middle East. This time it was applied only to what were called "battleground countries." With outside Arab countries flocking to the aid of Egypt and Syria from the start, this term was curiously inappropriate.

The effect of the embargo is, of course, to discriminate most painfully, unjustly and misguidedly against Israel. Israel is, among other things, desperately dependent on Britain for replacements and spares for its tank forces, which have had heavy losses in the fighting, and two-thirds of which are Centurions. By contrast, the embargo has little or no effect on the Arabs, whose main

contestants are, for all practical purposes, totally supplied by Russia. Israel is also suffering doubly from France's policy on arms deliveries. France, having brutally left Israel in the lurch in 1967 by cutting off aircraft supplies, has been selling large numbers of Mirage to Libya against dubious guarantees that they would not be used against Israel.

An arms embargo, or arms restraint, would be justified and welcome if applied by both sides.... It is disgraceful, in the present crisis, that Europe should not have a concerted policy of cooperating with America to provide democratic Israel with what it needs for survival. Europe's interests and responsibilities in the Middle East are greater even than those of America, who, as so often, is being left to bear the whole burden.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London),

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

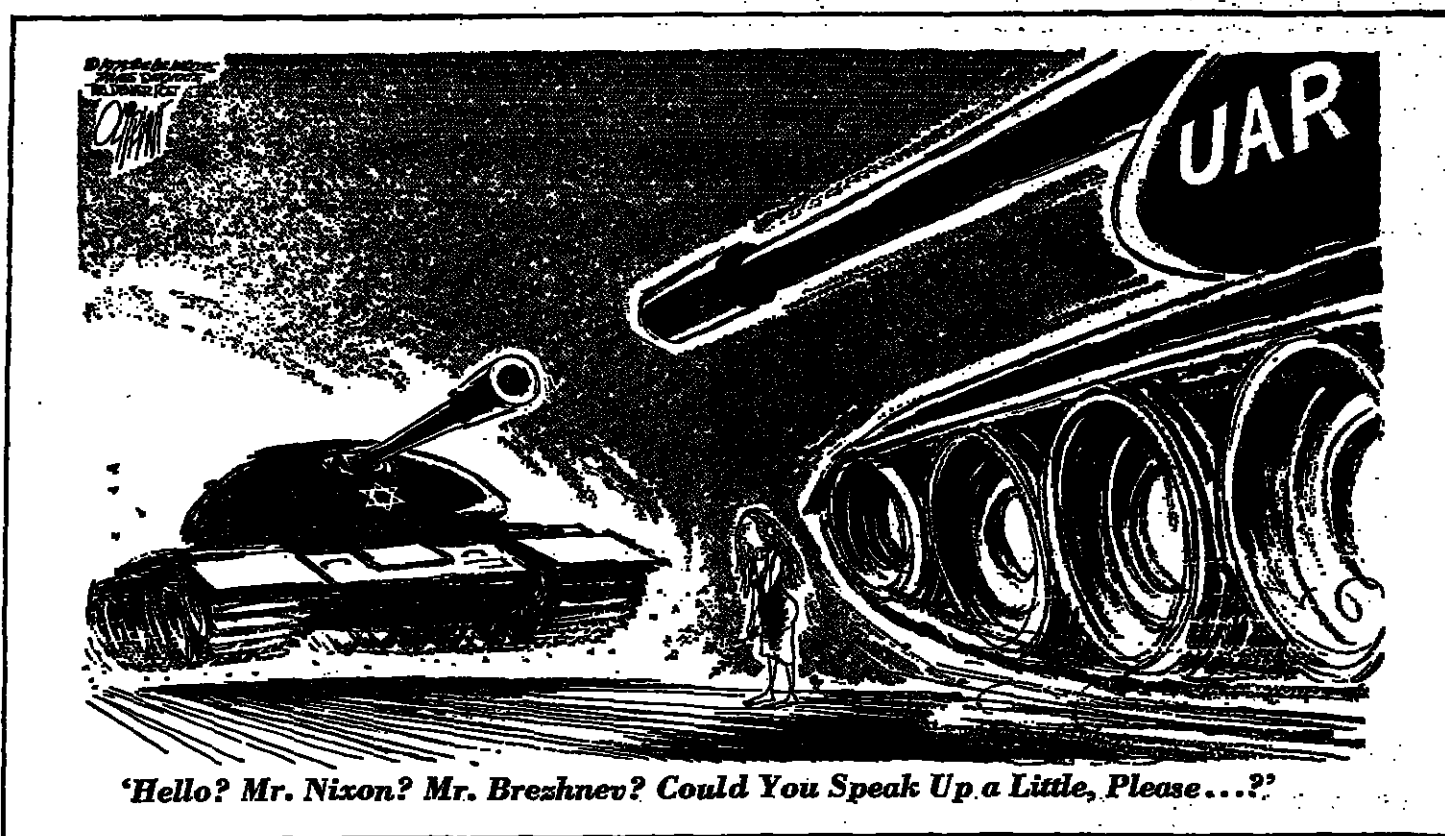
October 17, 1898

PARIS—The "Figaro" reports a courageous act on the part of a policeman named Glanzmann, in the 12th arrondissement. A frightened horse, harnessed to a heavy dray, started off along a street which was filled with women and children. Glanzmann dashed at the animal's head and held on, though dragged along for many yards, until he brought the horse to a standstill. His brave act was the more noteworthy since he had only just come out of hospital, where he had been treated for injuries received in stopping another runaway horse.

Fifty Years Ago

October 17, 1923

LONDON—Dr. C.W. Selceby, the great authority on hygienics, declared in the course of a lecture at the Overseas Club yesterday that women's health has immeasurably improved since they have taken to wearing fewer and lighter clothes. "Things like silk stockings or anything which is semi-transparent, is of great benefit," he declared, adding by way of illustration that primitive peoples who wore no clothing enjoyed perfect health. "What we have to live by is air, light, water and fresh food and very little clothes."



Maoism as Seen From Its Cradle

By C. L. Sulzberger

YENAN, China.—Maoism holds a position in contemporary China which is the equivalent of both political doctrine and ideology, almost a religion. The new party constitution specifically defines "Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung thought as the theoretical basis guiding its thinking."

A plenum agreed: "Mao Tse-tung's thought should be taken as the guide for action." Chairman Mao has written several works, some not yet published. His mottoes, strategy, policy guidelines, dogma are familiar to most Chinese. "Go all out and aim high," he is quoted on a huge placard at airports. "Dig deep," he advises the vast network of tunnelled air raid shelters. "Store grain," he tells peasant communes.

His enormous photograph is widely displayed on a larger scale than the familiar Communist quartet: Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin, generally all alone. In the first Central Committee headquarters built outside this town in 1942, where Mao ran meetings, played ping pong and chess with delegates and elaborated theory, his picture dwarfs other Marxist heroes.

Personality Cult

Chairman Mao himself has acknowledged there is political use in such a personality cult and told the late writer Edgar Snow that Khrushchev probably fell because he had none. As Alain Peyrefitte, the French parliamentarian, perceptively points out, Maoism is not just a theory but essentially a method. It has to be lived. It also has to be related to the ancient Chinese thought patterns, above all yin and yang, the positive and negative that makes up any whole.

To demonstrate what this means in Maoist strategy, he once said when retreating from this town: "One wins Yen-an by losing Yen-an." His wife, the politically important Chiang Ching, says: "Good" is the "thought" of Chairman Mao and those inspired by it; "evil" is everything else.

Intellectually, Mao Tse-tung's thoughts have not been codified sufficiently to weigh their philosophical import. His strategic teachings, derived from Clausewitz via Lenin and then modified, have had major importance. His political doctrine of a continuing revolution may prove as significant, over the decades, as his military doctrine of revolutionary warfare.

But one realizes here that despite the Chinese personality's pragmatic aspect, there is another aspect of Maoism which the West would call religious. He himself is not devout and, as a youth, sided with his unbelieving father

against his Buddhist mother whom he otherwise preferred.

All the old faiths are rarely practiced, even Confucianism, which was not quite a creed but more a practical philosophy. Nevertheless, Maoism, Chinese-style, has become a faith and Mao Tse-tung is its prophet.

This is evident in the extraordinary respect paid to the chairman when one is shown, like Statuans of the Cross, quarters in and around this cave-rimmed town where he dwelled during the revolution's heroic days. In terms of "protracted warfare," Yen-an is the Valley Forge of Maoist China.

The chairman has shown himself an earthy, commonsensical man and yet he is audacious in the revolutionary sense of Danton. He argues: "Don't be afraid to

make trouble... confusion and trouble are always noteworthy." He once exuberantly proclaimed: "It will be intolerable if after several decades we are not the greatest nation on earth."

In this chilly gray-green mountain town with its generations-old cave dwellings where a 1,800-year-old Tang dynasty pagoda leans from a hill, one is reminded of the eternal China from which Maoism stemmed.

In the 1st century BC, the Emperor Wu Ti advocated state ownership to protect the destitute. In AD 8 the Emperor Wang Mang ordered great land reforms. In the 11th century, Chancellor Wang An-shih instructed the state to "take management of commerce, industry and agriculture into its own hands, with a view of securing the working classes."

But apart from this embryonic practical heritage to which Maoism is historically related, there is its religious aspect. Jean-François Billeter stresses this in a study of China's beliefs. This points out that Confucianism (now under attack) "was above all a moral system and a political ideology, that of the scholar-official class." This is perhaps why Confucius is now being criticized as "reactionary." As Billeter writes, Confucianism was "an ideology of the ruling class."

In China, traditional theology was less preoccupied than elsewhere with metaphysics. The logic practiced is unusual to a Westerner. There is less interest in quest for abstract truth than in practical application of wisdom. I would venture to say this is the kernel of Maoist thought.

'Domesticating' U.S. Foreign Policy

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON.—Henry Kissinger, Secretary of State, offered some graceful insights the other evening into the too-seldom explored relationship between domestic policy and foreign policy. "A nation's values define what is just," he told the recent "Forum in Terris" (peace on earth) conference. "The strength determines what is possible, its domestic structure decides what policies can in fact be implemented and sustained."

Kissinger was the opening speaker before the four-day conference on U.S. foreign policy, a conference sponsored by the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions.

Tension is unavoidable, Kissinger went on, "between values, which are invariably cast in maximum terms, and efforts to promote them, which of necessity involve compromise. Foreign policy is explained domestically in terms of justice. But what is defined as justice at home becomes the subject of negotiation abroad. It is thus no accident that many nations, including our own, view the international arena as a forum in which virtue is thwarted by the clever practices of foreigners."

This is a nice summary and, if one were content merely to possess a generalized understanding of the problem, it would surely do. Kissinger has the intellectual talent for framing an issue with detachment. This talent well suits his current purpose, a purpose served by his presence in "Forum in Terris," to build "a

spirit of understanding" between the government and its various domestic adversaries.

But, of course, a generalized understanding of the problem will not do, since what people want is not simply to understand policy but to influence it. The cold war may have numbers of "U.S. awareness that diplomacy is a reflection of domestic politics, but that has always been so and it is more plainly so now in a period when progress in reducing the perceived risk of nuclear war has freed people to think of what else they want of "détente."

This is at the heart of the issue of whether or not to condition our trade policy on Soviet treatment of intellectuals and Jews, on which both Kissinger and Senate Foreign Relations Committee Chairman J. William Fulbright focused their attention at the opening session of "Forum in Terris." It is no less at the heart of the issue of whether or not Soviet policy in the Mideast crisis has violated the basic rules of détente, which developed and not only at the conference—as the week went on.

It is what domestic politics affects foreign policy, however, is not to define new that domestic policy is a democratic society in which people agree to work by orderly procedures and to accept what results emerge, the argument over policy will stay within certain bounds but it will still be a difficult and uncertain process.

Kissinger and Fulbright, in their presentations at the confer-

ence, offered a choice of ends. With the ambitionness of a world strategist and the institutional pride of a Secretary of State, Kissinger suggested—surely too extravagantly—that a successful foreign policy could produce not only peace abroad but "peace at home and peace within ourselves." Fulbright, whose own hopes in this regard have long since been moderated by experience and a certain wisdom, asked just for a policy which "advances the well-being of our people, does not drain resources unduly, and is compatible with the national character."

But the ends of policy will not be chosen on abstract or academic grounds as in a debate. They will be chosen in the political forum. How many divisions has the Pope? Stalin once asked this in a particularly memorable expression of this truth. The "merits" of a particular policy are not negligible but perception of merits is almost always affected by considerations of politics.

What, then, is the "domestic structure" (Kissinger's phrase) which determines what policies can be implemented and sustained? Special interests or lobbies can now often be identified in respect to some sharp issues, to go over the same political hurdles that the same political hurdles that are the accepted course for domestic policy. What this means is that foreign policy evolves less and less from a professed and coherent world view. Rather, it comes out of a test of strength among domestic forces. Policy is not only being "domesticated," but "democratized." This seems to be something new.

Foreign policy may be being "domesticated," but it is not being "democratized." It is not being "democratized" in the sense that the public has now come to America. It is always bracing when mighty men fall. But less so when they fall for such offenses of the flesh as brought Agnew down. It is ironic to meditate on the great number of those who start erect disclaimers against society are of a truly plausible magnitude.

As the dust settles on the political thoughts of Spiro Agnew, one doubts that justice in the true sense has now come to America. It is always bracing when mighty men fall. But less so when they fall for such offenses of the flesh as brought Agnew down. It is ironic to meditate on the great number of those who start erect disclaimers against society are of a truly plausible magnitude.

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Reflections On the Exit Of Agnew

By William Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK.—Concerning the resignation of Mr. Agnew, a few observations:

1) Cheating on one's income tax—the charge of which Mr. Agnew is officially guilty—is a deed both grubby and adventurous. The American ethic on the question is, so far as I know, unique. When the income tax was imposed in Spain for the first time 20 years ago, tax blinks were sent to 70,000 inhabitants in Barcelona whose incomes were known to fall in the taxable levels. When deadlines came, something less than 40 people sent in their completed returns.

In England (I am told) no one has ever been sent to jail for income tax evasion—instead there are discreet negotiations. In the United States, default on income tax has emerged not only as something on the order of civic probity, but as the offense the government gets you for when it can't find anything else. Al Capone is one example.

Spiro Agnew made a stupid mistake in 1967. He made the mistake while serving as governor of Maryland, far removed from the position he was soon to be elected to, wherein he found himself like St. Augustine of Hippo, suddenly elevated to an episcopacy whence to anesthetize those sins which he had most routinely committed in his earlier years.

2) For Agnew the income tax chisel I feel nothing more than the pity I feel for the politician. For Agnew the alleged recipient of bribes from contractors, one feels a numb dismay, unmitigated by any experience of political cosmopolitanism. My private brief against Agnew is that he stood before the women in California as recently as a fortnight ago and swore to them that he was innocent. That is hard to explain, very hard. There is an explanation for Spiro Agnew's loss of the ladies in the eye in California and saying: Trust in me—I am innocent, I want to hear it. As soon as possible.

3) Assume that there is such an explanation. Assume that let us conjecture—the Vice-President was humbled, that he indulged such impulses as are stimulated by screaming loyalists and eristic lawyers who point out constructions on the basis of which one can plausibly contend that Sirhan Sirhan wasn't the man who killed Robert Kennedy, and that Spiro Agnew didn't really need to declare that particular \$29,500 as income—or understand this or that cash payment as in any criminal way out of the ordinary—assuming that that moral parachute is available to Spiro Agnew, certain things need to be said.

Agnew should be judged by history, not the tawdry defector 1967 but as the Vice-President of 1969-73.

4) And oh what a mark he made. It was said about him, briefly during 1969 and 1970 that he had agreed to serve as "Nixon's Nixon." It is correct that he undertook to serve as the cutting edge of Nixon's presidency, and that he got the popularity reserved to the tough talker, as also the unpopularity. It is also true that he did a job that greatly needed doing during a period when the academic population was largely frozen in physical fear and intellectual paralysis. When the broad shouldered moralists of Harvard, Berkeley, Cornell and Columbia were cringing before their mindless militants, Agnew was reiterating the norms of civilized and democratic conduct, the norms the Lords Spiritual were supposed to be upholding, except that they were too busy capitulating to the kids, and making fun of Spiro Agnew. During that important period in American history, Agnew distinguished himself by defending these norms, by laying blame where it belonged, by declaring in rhetoric steadfast his continuing allegiance to the ideals of liberty and order. I do not doubt that his personal influence, his personal impact, consolidated the public that came finally to stand up against the moral anarchists who, when they violated the law, whined out their defenses pleading the grand immunities of civil disobedience and anti-militarism.

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Letters

Kesey's Garage

When one Mordcael Richler passes judgment (Books, IHT Oct. 12) on "Kesey's Garage Sale" and then attacks author Ken Kesey's life style and his place in American literature, admitting blithely that he has read neither "One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest" nor "Sometimes a Great Notion," it is simply too much for me.

Tom Wolfe's "fine study," as Richler puts it, of Ken Kesey and the Merry Pranksters is really nothing more than an immature piece of pop sociology, and even if it were an excellent study it can be no substitute for the reviewer's having read the author's books.

The arrogance of it all! Spare us.

ROBIN CODY.

Chile: Social Change

In the editorial of the New York Times "Chile: Still Off Course" (IHT, Oct. 8), it is said that strangely enough the Communists "not only had played by the democratic rules but had been a force for moderation and compromise with the Aliende coalition...." Rather than being strange, was it not that the Communist party was following more closely the Marxist line? For example, Aliende, it is

claimed, was a Marxist. Yet he differed from Marx in one essential respect—in the sense that his "Marxism" sprung not directly from Marx but from the collective corpus of thought, writings and actions usually associated with both right and "left" socialism.

As a Socialist, Aliende was deeply committed to the attainment of socialism (Marxist?) goals by evolutionary rather than revolutionary means. This was particularly appropriate to Chile, so he believed, where the military had a long history of abstaining from interference in internal political affairs within the context of private property. Thus the implication is clear. Might not the military, he thought, continue to be neutral—continue to act as a balancing wheel in an environment in which the socialist principle of a crossover from one social constellation to another by parliamentary means could be effected unencumbered by the Marxist commitment in theory of a resort to force when necessary.

That the socialist movement in Chile has temporarily failed, that Aliende should have been martyred in the presence of impressive gains accompanied by the crucial encroachment on traditional centers of political power and the erosion of economic well-being is of course past history which needs no elaboration here. The ques-

tion arises: Having once exhausted the strategy of peaceful means, why did Chilean Socialists ignore the tactical practice of others? Why did they trust on gambling on a secondary level of contradictions with the threat to nationalize the trucking and other industries, antagonizing middle-class elements, shopkeepers, professionals and students unnecessarily in the process, knowing that the option of force and the balance of power were denied them in theory and as fact. Thus the Chile experience, like that of others, has once again confirmed the belief that neither socialist peace or the "left" extremist power that "grows out of the barrel of a gun," either of themselves and/or in isolation, can serve as absolutes in social change.

JAY ROBINSON.

Snoopy

Re "Snoopy to join U.S. effort on saving energy" (IHT, Oct. 11). I am sure your readers have noted the irony of Snoopy, a beagle, going to work for the government while other beagles are used in a rather different capacity by the armed forces, mainly in experiments with poisonous gas. Please send the Air Force away from Snoopy's birdplace, "Daisy Bill Puffy Farm."

E. DE VOS VAN STEENWYK, Lausanne.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1973

[illegible]

Taiwan's newest, largest, tallest hotel. Located in the heart of Taipei's business, shopping and entertainment district. With five specialty restaurants featuring the cuisines of three Chinese provinces, Japan and America. A traditional Chinese nightclub with entertainment. And a health club including Japanese bath with massage, sauna and steam bath.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

TWA Eyes Slower TriStar Delivery

Trans World Airlines has "under review" a request for a slowdown of deliveries of ordered Lockheed TriStar 1-101s, a TWA spokesman stresses the "very tentative" nature of the possible request and says that any such move would require the endorsement of the major lender to both TWA and Lockheed Aircraft Corp. Lockheed chairman Daniel Houghton has already said TWA had informed him that it was considering the possibility of a delivery slowdown. Meanwhile, the Emergency Loan Guarantee Board has approved a request by Lockheed and its banks for permission for the company to borrow up to another \$20 million. The loan would come under the \$350 million credit line guaranteed by the government. It would, if used, bring Lockheed's total borrowings under the guarantee to \$300 million. The Lockheed request "was necessitated by late-developing uncertainties regarding the timing of cash receipts in some important programs."

Renault May Expand Spanish Plants

Renault is reportedly planning to join the list of foreign car producers to expand operations in Spain. Renault president Pierre Dreyfus will meet Spanish Industry Minister Jose Maria Lopez Letona today to discuss expansion of Renault's Valladolid factory and the establishment of a new plant in central Spain, under the terms of a new report. In recent months, British Leyland has announced it will increase production at its Pamplona plant and Ford is working

out details for construction of a \$350-million plant near Valencia. There have also been rumors that General Motors plans to produce automobiles near Seville. Chrysler, Fiat and Citroën are already manufacturing cars in Spain, where there are favorable tax laws, a large supply of cheap labor and strikes are outlawed.

NYSE Member Firms Post Loss

New York Stock Exchange member firms posted an aggregate \$28.1-million loss in August according to final figures compiled by the exchange. The loss compares with a composite \$72-million profit in August 1972. For the first eight months of this year, member firms had a total \$220.3 million loss, compared with a \$694 million pretax profit in the January-to-August period last year. Soaring trading volume in September may produce a break-even or slightly profitable month for member firms as a whole, NYSE officials say.

Capital & Counties in Canada Deal

Capital & Counties Property Co. of Britain has purchased a 62 percent interest in Western Realty Projects of Vancouver, British Columbia, for just under \$48 million. Capital & Counties says the boards of directors of both Western Realty and of its 63 percent-owned Great Northern Capital Corp., which is based in Toronto, would be asked to examine methods of achieving a merger of the two companies. Capital & Counties says it recently bought 3,997,459 shares of Western Realty stock at \$12 a share from the family of Samuel Belzberg, who was president of Western Realty until the transaction.

But Officials Aren't Worried—'Yet'

Japan Studying Payments Balance Trend

By Richard Halloran

TOKYO, Oct. 16 (AP-DJ).—A senior official of the Ministry of Finance here indicated today that Japan is swiftly approaching a critical point in its balance of international payments, which was in deficit in September for the seventh straight month.

Koteki Tamura, the vice-minister for international affairs, told newsmen that "we are not worried yet—I say yet—about this balance of payments trend."

But Mr. Tamura said that before the end of the year officials must decide whether the causes of the continuing deficit are temporary factors or deeper problems that must be corrected.

The Finance Ministry reported that the deficit in September was \$580 million, down from the deficit of \$672 million recorded in August.

In addition, the ministry reported that foreign exchange reserves dropped to \$14.8 billion in September from a high of \$15.1 billion in February.

Japan has been running balance of payments deficits for two basic reasons—a marked drop in its surplus of trade, or earnings on exports minus spending for imports, and by the outflow of long-term capital for investment and loans abroad.

Japan's exports are up 21 percent over the year-ago figures in August and 26 percent in September. But imports in August were 74 percent higher than those of a year ago and in September up 59 percent over 1972.

For the first three quarters of 1973, Japan's trade surplus was \$2.5 billion, a 56 percent drop from the \$6.3 billion surplus registered during the first nine months of 1972.

Mr. Tamura said that the payments deficit since February have been "exceptional" in that they were caused by special factors. One of those was the second revelation of the yen in March, which made imports to Japan even cheaper than they had been after the first revaluation in December, 1971.

Another has been the over-heated Japanese economy, which has been drawing in great quantities of imports. In addition, fear of shortages in food, oil, and other raw materials have caused

Japan to stockpile imported items. But the vice-minister said that it had already become clear that beneath the superficial figures the balance of payments is not running in surplus. What remains to be determined, he said, is whether it will be in equilibrium or in deficit once the temporary factors have passed. He said the payments picture should become clear before the end of the year.

Company Reports

American Cyanamid

Third Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions)	\$63.1	\$59.0
Profits (millions)	\$8.8	\$3.9
Per Share	0.58	0.49

Marine Midland Banks

Third Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions)	\$10.22	\$10.91
Profits (millions)	\$0.81	\$0.84
Per Share	\$0.49	\$0.71

Alkermes

Third Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions)	\$17.5	\$15.6
Profits (millions)	\$7.95	\$4.47
Per Share	0.64	0.36

Celanese

Third Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions)	\$292.0	\$288.0
Profits (millions)	\$19.0	\$15.0
Per Share	1.31	1.01

Corning Glass Works

Third Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions)	\$21.3	\$20.9
Profits (millions)	\$1.76	\$1.01
Per Share	1.01	0.74

CFC International

Third Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions)	\$48.6	\$38.8
Profits (millions)	\$1.3	\$1.3
Per Share	0.73	0.64

Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical

Third Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions)	\$37.2	\$42.1
Profits (millions)	\$1.0	\$1.37
Per Share	0.38	0.53

Kellogg

Third Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions)	\$18.5	\$18.5
Profits (millions)	\$0.28	\$0.37
Per Share	0.28	0.37

Polaroid

Third Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions)	\$25.9	\$24.6
Profits (millions)	\$2.0	\$1.0
Per Share	0.46	0.29

Reynolds Metals

Third Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions)	\$72.7	\$69.1
Profits (millions)	\$2.8	\$8.8
Per Share	0.41	0.41

Republic Steel

Third Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions)	\$82.2	\$82.4
Profits (millions)	\$0.8	\$1.1
Per Share	0.24	0.27

Smith (A.O.)

Third Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions)	\$1.513	\$1.172
Profits (millions)	\$0.8	\$0.9
Per Share	0.407	0.216

Union Camp

Third Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions)	\$19.9	\$15.9
Profits (millions)	\$1.58	\$0.19
Per Share	1.05	0.65

Xerox

Third Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions)	\$68.7	\$64.4
Profits (millions)	\$4.13	\$3.49
Per Share	2.99	1.89

Scarcity Hits U.S. Sales of Foreign Cars Buyers Not Deterred By Price Increases

DETROIT, Oct. 16 (AP-DJ).—For the distributors and dealers of foreign cars, the big problem is not their rising prices but their scarcity. Even so, they expect sales of the 1974 models to be higher than this year's totals.

Import sales in the first nine months of 1973 totaled 1,393,700, up 15 percent from the same period last year.

The best guess from industry analysts is that import sales for the full year will total about 1.7 million, compared with last year's record of 1.6 million. The foreign-car share of the American market for the full year will be about 14.8 percent, up slightly from last year's 14.6 percent.

But the problem for dealers is the falling number of new cars on their lots. Almost all dealers interviewed complained of a car shortage.

"We just can't pick up the phone and order cars—we must wait until the boat arrives," said Bob Casson, a Portland, Ore., Toyota dealer. "Then they are allocated on a percentage basis. It is a little frustrating."

Shuart Perkins, president of Volkswagen of America, said a car shortage is hurting the company's sales. While sales have been up most of the year, he said, he expects a fall-off in the last few months because of the shortage. He said final results for 1973 should put deliveries at about 470,000, down about 3 percent from last year's 485,000.

Joe Zarembo, a Volkswagen dealer in Cleveland, expects to sell 1,350 cars this year despite the price rise compared with 800 last year and said he could sell more if he could get them. He hopes VW goes ahead and opens a factory in this country to supply him with more cars.

Ronan Moreira, owner of two Miami Toyota dealerships, said: "We have a six-to-eight-week waiting period for most models now. We have even stopped advertising locally because of a shortage of cars."

Those complaints are familiar to Norman Lean, general operations manager and vice-president in charge of sales for Toyota in this country. He said sales this year would be about 315,000 or 320,000, up from 311,000 last year. "We hope for 325,000 next year but that depends on what the availability from the factory is," he added.

Many of the importers maintain that price increases over the past two years were not deterring buyers. They said that the price increase was not deterring buyers. They said that the price increase was not deterring buyers.

Simon, general manager of a firm in Coral Gables, Fla., that represents several foreign car lines, said: "True, customers are shocked at first by the prices but then they realize that some of our cars have extras that they have to pay for in American cars."

Sales Decline
DETROIT, Oct. 16 (AP-DJ).—U.S. make car sales fell 16 percent from the year-earlier pace in early October, the steepest decline this year.

Dealers sold 255,667 cars in nine selling days, compared with 270,245 sold in eight selling days last year. The performance was poorer than analysts had been expecting.

Industry insiders asserted that shortages of cars caused the sales drop. The auto companies have been consistently falling behind their production schedules since they began making the 1974 models, and have cited a scarcity of parts and labor troubles. In addition, the record pace of sales this year has depleted dealer stocks.

IBM Rival Seeking \$50 Million Damages
SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 16 (AP-DJ).—Transamerica Computer Corp. has filed suit against International Business Machines charging violation of federal antitrust laws and claiming damages in excess of \$50 million.

Transamerica Computer purchases and leases peripheral devices manufactured by Telex Corp., which recently won a favorable decision in an antitrust suit against IBM.

Late Rally Spurs Stock Prices

NEW YORK, Oct. 16 (Reuters).—The stock market extended yesterday's sharp decline through mid-session today but then attracted strong support and prices finished with only a small loss on the New York Stock Exchange.

Nervousness over the Middle East and a number of domestic problems exerted pressure on stocks at the outset. Analysts

also observed that the market had been heavily overbought for about a week, and the accumulation of depressing news simply provided investors with an excuse to take profits.

U.S. Slump Seen Likely As Spending Plans Dip

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Oct. 16 (AP-DJ).—U.S. consumer attitudes have deteriorated to "significantly below" the low point of the 1970 recession and a "substantial" downturn in consumer spending, perhaps even a recession, is likely in the first half of 1974, a consumer survey prepared here contends.

The University of Michigan latest survey of consumer attitudes shows a sharp drop in its "index of consumer sentiment" during August and September from May and from the end of 1972. The latest index was 71.8 on a scale that uses February 1966 attitudes as a base of 100. The index was 4.3 points higher in May and 19 points higher at the end of 1972.

"Never before in the 25 years the Michigan surveys have been conducted has consumer pessimism been so widespread," university economists George Katona and Jay Schmiedeskamp conclude. They say the latest index is lower than the low point of the 1970 recession and the decline this year has been "considerably more precipitous" than in 1969-70. The index at the low point of the 1970 recession was 75.4.

The survey says consumer dissatisfaction with rising prices, shortages and the government's economic policies is causing pessimism about individuals' personal financial prospects, business conditions and inflation.

The economists predict the housing and automobile industries may be particularly hard hit in coming months. Only 24 percent of respondents to the survey believed it was a "good" time to buy a house while 55 percent said it was a "bad" time.

Canadian Oils Turn Bearish

NEW YORK, Oct. 16 (AP-DJ).

—Not very long ago, few ways to play the energy crisis looked as attractive as the major Canadian oil companies. On political grounds alone, Canadian stocks looked like real profit machines, unencumbered by the shenanigans of Middle East oil politics in a period of high demand and rising crude oil prices.

That scenario was enough to put price multiples of 30 and 40 times earnings on a number of major Canadian stocks.

The scenario has become sorely disappointed in recent weeks, but the stocks' price-earnings multiples have stayed fairly high. Some analysts believe it is only a matter of time before multiples contract in the face of what one calls the "inimical" turn Canadian oil policy has taken toward the United States.

Canada's national government and the provincial government of Alberta, which accounts for exports to the United States of one million barrels of crude oil a day (80 percent of Canada's oil exports), are openly fighting over policy. The battle has resulted in depriving Canadian oil companies, many of which are controlled by U.S. concerns, of higher profits from rising crude prices.

Because the scrap is not over, analysts are having a difficult time getting a handle on just how severely the profit margins of Canadian oil companies will be hurt.

"The uncertainty over pricing and politics is already making investors cautious about investing in the development of the north," says one analyst. "The recently established two-tier pricing system in Canada is inimical to Canadian oil producers."

Industry insiders asserted that shortages of cars caused the sales drop. The auto companies have been consistently falling behind their production schedules since they began making the 1974 models, and have cited a scarcity of parts and labor troubles. In addition, the record pace of sales this year has depleted dealer stocks.

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maintaining their multiples and their present rate of earnings gain."

Among the major Canadian firms that stock analysts are becoming edgy about are Imperial Oil, 70 percent owned by Exxon; Gulf of Canada; Shell of Canada; Dome Petroleum; Pacific Petroleum; and Hudson's Bay Oil & Gas.

At the root of the analysts' concern is the increasingly nationalistic approach being taken by Canada toward its resources. On Oct. 1, the National Energy Board slapped a 40-cent-a-barrel "export" tax on U.S. shipments. At the same time, Canada asked and received from the oil industry a voluntary price freeze within its borders until next Jan. 1.

The tax move, which effectively switched the profit of higher crude prices from producers to the government, was bitterly assailed by oil-rich Alberta. The provincial government, in turn, says it will impose new royalty payment obligations on producers.

"The main effect of this will be to erode investor confidence somewhat," says Edwin Woods, of Touche-Vincent, oil industry investment consultants in Calgary. "When Alberta set up its royalty and licensing policy a year ago, it promised no change for five years. This change was made within 10 months and that's the sort of instability investors don't like."

Because the scrap is not over, analysts are having a difficult time getting a handle on just how severely the profit margins of Canadian oil companies will be hurt.

"The uncertainty over pricing and politics is already making investors cautious about investing in the development of the north," says one analyst. "The recently established two-tier pricing system in Canada is inimical to Canadian oil producers."

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Output Rises 0.7% in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (AP-DJ).—Industrial production in September increased 0.7 percent following a 0.2 percent decline in August, the Federal Reserve Board reported today.

Factory output last month rose to a seasonally adjusted 127.4 percent of the 1967 average. That compares with 126.5 percent in August and is 8.3 percent above the year-earlier period.

American Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

's Angry at Owner for Adding Insult to Injury



Associated Press.

left, and former manager Casey

overzealous New York fans had charged the Cincinnati Reds' official party during the playoffs. Finley said today he would meet with the A's players and try to "clear the air" before tonight's game.

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